

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 255

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

GENEVA VERDICT IS OPPOSED TO SECRET MOVES

British Diplomacy Is Criticized Over the Anglo-French Accord

LORD CUSHENDUN RETURNS TO LONDON

Delegates Hastily Called to Consider the Plans for New Palace

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—League circles in Geneva are much concerned at the effect which the publication of the French confidential note on the Anglo-French naval compromise may have on American opinion. The whole affair is regarded as most unfortunate and there is some sharp criticism here of the needless secrecy in which the negotiations were involved. It is hoped, however, that the limelight which is now thrown on the secret instructions of the French Foreign Office to its diplomatic agents will at least remove the suspicion in the United States that there is any secret arrangement in the compromise for the pooling of navies and putting up a united front to the United States on the cruiser problem.

What, it is asked here, was British diplomacy doing that it should have so lost its sense of direction as to conclude an arrangement, however tentative, which appears to raise most acute issues at the Geneva naval conference.

British Reply to Criticism
To this criticism the British reply, as seen here, is that Great Britain and France were only carrying out the duty laid on them by the president of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in endeavoring to arrange their differences, and that no harm has been done, since, if the compromise is objectionable to the other powers, it can be adjusted.

The plan was conceived, so runs the British argument, not as a final arrangement, but as the basis for discussion which is proved by the fact that although it is proposed that eight-inch guns should be limited, the number of such ships is left open.

General Geneva Verdict

In the meantime, before assuming that the United States will object to the compromise, would it not be wiser, ask British and French apologists, to wait and hear what the United States has to say on the question. Why jump at the conclusion that the United States is opposed to a scheme which is an honest attempt to solve the difficulties of the question.

Nevertheless the general verdict at Geneva is that these secret moves on the naval chessboard were a mistake and that British diplomacy has not shown its customary tact and skill in the matter of the Anglo-French naval compromise. A charitable explanation is that Sir Austen Chamberlain was not quite "up to the mark" at the time, but Lord Cushendun who has returned to London will, it is said, do his best to repair any mischief that has been done. He hinted in Geneva that if necessary the whole compromise could be scrapped, and he let everyone understand that he was very prepared to act, not as an understudy to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Parking Center Attracts Visitors

Norfolk Business Men and Oil Company Combine in Civic Enterprise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORFOLK, Va.—Special efforts to attract visitors to this city have resulted in the establishment of a community parking center where visitors' cars may be parked at any time, the lack of a city tag serving as a free pass.

Residents of the city can have free parking privilege here by obtaining a ticket from the Retail Merchants' Association; otherwise, they pay a fee of 25 cents.

The association and the South Atlantic Oil Company have mutually contracted to make this free parking privilege possible, the oil company furnishing the space, and the merchants' association being responsible for other expenses.

A plan for financing construction of a large city auditorium which will help to make Norfolk a convention city, without incurring taxes, has been laid before the City Council after having been endorsed by representatives of civic and business groups here. The plan is in the hands of the city manager for investigation and report.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928

General News—1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Sports—12

Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

The Children's Page—7

Art News and Comment—8

The Home Forum—9

Waking to the Truth—9

Radio—10

Daily Features—13

Editorial—15

The Constitution Will Stand—16

Lower Air Mail Rate Increases Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Louis, Mo.

REDUCTION in air mail postage rates resulted in an increase of 150 per cent in tonnage carried during the month of August, officers of the Robertson Aircraft Corporation, operators of the St. Louis-Chicago air mail route, have announced.

Air mail postage was reduced from 10 cents a half ounce to 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction, Aug. 1. The Robertson Company carried approximately 7500 pounds of mail during August, as compared with 3000 pounds, the average monthly total in the past.

STREET RAILWAY DECLARED TO BE REGAINING FIELD

Trolley Companies Report
High Speed to Be Vital
Requisite of Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND—Motorbuses and street cars have adopted each other's best points in their efforts to attract riders and give service. It was shown in the exhibits of the annual convention of American Electric Railway Association here. In many cases it was difficult to determine at first glance which were buses and which were street cars.

Low, rakish lines of pleasure automobiles adopted by the street cars, together with bumpers, stop lights, double headlights and other accessories usually thought of as applying only to automobiles mark many of the new street cars exhibited.

One type of street car displayed has even disdained tracks. It is electric with a regulation trolley, but has rubber tired wheels. Its trolley is considerably longer than the average one used by the street cars on tracks and in that way permits of more freedom of driving than is enjoyed by the motorman of the standard type.

Most of the motorbuses shown are patterned on street-car lines, adding to the similarity that marks the two branches of transportation. Many are of the two-motor type, with a motor on each side of the bus, under the floor. The result is much additional space inside the bus for passengers and crew.

Colors Louder, Cars Quieter
Nearby every color of the rainbow is used by manufacturers. They range from quiet pastel to purple and yellow.

The day of the noisy street car is scheduled to pass, inspection of the new cars indicates. Motors are suspended from car frames, rather than from the axles. Rubber is generously used to avoid contact of metal on metal. Use of aluminum bodies has made the cars at least one-third lighter in weight. This has added to the quiet trend, as aluminum is a nonconductor of sound and does its part in eliminating the clangor that accompanies the old steel-bodied cars.

With the advantage of comfort, luxury and quietness embodied in their street cars, and with buses of the same type to supplement service in the cities, the 10,000 members of the association turned their attention to discussion of ways and means to speed up the factory.

Reports show that the street car is coming back as a means of transportation in the cities, officials declared. Better service and better cars have combined to do this. If the railway companies are allowed to speed up their cars 50 per cent there will be no question as to the choice of the public between its automobiles and its street cars, said G. A. Richardson, chairman of the association's rapid transit committee.

Chicago Move Succeeds
"Chicago's experiment of abolishing parking of automobiles in the loop district and speeding up street cars 25 per cent has proven very

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

CHURCHES TAKE UP MOVE TO GET OUT LARGE VOTE

Massachusetts Is Active in
Checking Lists and to Get
All Registered

A movement among Massachusetts churches to bring "a 100 per cent informed church vote to the ballot box," without regard to party affiliations, has brought, in its early stages "a very gratifying response to the program of the Christian citizenship department of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, according to the Rev. Dr. E. Tallmadge Root, general secretary of the federation.

"The citizenship department is covering the entire State, every church having been asked to appoint a citizenship committee and to check off the church list with the voting list and to follow up those unregistered, Mr. Root said. No report has been asked from churches outside of 15 cities in Greater Boston, but information that has been received indicates a general, hearty approval and response.

"About 450 churches in these 15 cities have been intensively covered from this office. Our field workers have already got in touch with 137 of these. About 50 church lists have been received and others are coming in daily. Also four churches are known definitely to be checking their own lists. Twenty-five lists have been checked and returned by headquarters.

Many Found to Be Unregistered
"On an average one-third of the total membership of each church has been found unregistered. Such facts are arousing the churches to active effort and this will be followed up by personal work. There is every indication that churches whose lists have been sent in have been improving their work in being diligent which cannot yet be reported from this office."

After obtaining the lists of unregistered voters among their church membership, local church committees will seek through precinct representatives to get each one of these unregistered voters to register. They will explain the program before church societies and Bible classes, and in labor meetings, to which neighbors are invited whether church women or not. Finally, they plan to telephone to each person the night before the election, urging him or her as a good citizen to go to the polls and vote.

Though the church federation has recorded its policy on prohibition and some other national policies, Mr. Root has emphasized repeatedly that the work of the citizenship department is not in any way partisan and is distinct from the other activities of the federation.

Indorses No Candidate
"This department is not concerned with any issue or candidate," he has written in all letters communicating the plan to churches. "It is an expression of the conviction that the ballot is a sacrament of citizenship, that church members should set an example of faithful, conscientious, independent and intelligent voting."

Group co-operation in the citizenship work by churches belonging to the Massachusetts Federation of Churches has been especially active in Everett, Chelsea, Lynn and Somerville, Mr. Root said, and in many places federations of women's church societies have done much of the work.

STEEL ALLOYS SEEN AS FIELD FOR STUDY

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Miss Frances Weaver, reading a paper on "Metallurgical Progress" at the concluding session of the Women Engineers Conference in Bristol University, declared that there was a vast undiscovered territory for metallurgists, particularly in the realm of steel alloys. The annual loss due to corrosion of iron and steel was estimated at well over £300,000,000, and this was being counteracted by a more extensive use of stainless steel which, although not stainless in a correct sense of the word, possesses big resistance to corrosion.

With the wide range of tensile strength now available, the new alloys should see enormous increases in its use.

Woman's Influence in Politics

New Awareness of Politics Among College Girls Is Described by Eminent Educator

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 19 under the above heading

By JANET MABIE
"Thousands of college undergraduates are among the 7,000,000 young men and women who will cast their first vote this November in the campaign for President of the United States."

That is part of the reply made by Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College in California, to a question, "Do college undergraduates really care anything about national politics, and will they go out of their way to vote in the coming campaign?"

"As for people who think girls are unaware of and uninterested in current politics," Dr. Reinhardt said,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

They Face the World Eager to Learn



The Above Is a Typical Group of Appalachian Mountaineer Stock Long Denied the Privileges of More Enlightened Districts in the United States, and Now Gradually Being Accorded the Opportunity to Acquire Knowledge. They Show Eager Desire to Learn, and Those Who Have Come Into Contact With Them Are Enthusiastic Over the Possibility Thus Opened.

SWEDEN BACKS CONSERVATIVES AT BALLOT BOX

Victory of Importance to
North Europe—Women
a Decisive Factor

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Complete returns in the national elections register a decisive Conservative victory, a result that is of great importance to north European politics.

The Red bloc and Socialist-Communist alliance formed by the Social Democrats in the hope of gaining a majority vote in Parliament proved unfortunate not only for the Social Democrats, but for the country, but it is also believed for the country, in that the Communists gained a marked number of votes, regaining two mandates from Stockholm electorates in Parliament's second chamber, last four years ago. One of these mandates is held by the editor of the Swedish Communist newspaper, who was recently elected a member of the Soviet executive committee in Moscow.

Proves Nation Stable
The so-called Nationalist bloc, consisting of Conservatives as well as Liberals and Independents, has now, by registering 1,333,000 votes, gained a majority in Parliament. The Conservatives won several thousand votes from the Social Democrats.

The election has proved that the mass of Swedes, including a surprising number of the working class, are not, as claimed, exclusively represented by Socialists and Communists, thus reaffirming the unassailable stability of Sweden as a nation.

Seldom, if ever, has the entire country been so stirred to vote in an election. The national safety was felt to depend upon a Conservative victory, because it was contended the Red Bloc stood ready, directly or indirectly, to give the country over to Moscow influence.

Readjustments Planned
The unusual number of women's votes was acknowledged by Conservative leaders to be one of the determining factors, Stockholm's voting followed the same trend as that of the remainder of the country. The Conservatives are now free to institute the following readjustments: Inhibit Communism, which has gained 150,000 votes in the land; defend the country against direct connection with the Soviet, more particularly as exercised in the extermination of rights of its commercial system; modernize defense; reduce taxes; reorganize road systems and arrange better co-operation between rail and motor traffic; strongly support agriculture; defend individual freedom of labor against monopolistic methods of unions; protect the nation's steel industry, and safeguard individual rights of property.

JUGOSLAVS SEE ITALO-GREEK PACT

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Greek Minister in Belgrade, by order of Eleutherios Venizelos, has submitted to the Yugoslav Foreign Office a transcript of the Pact of Friendship between Italy and Greece, signed in Rome.

This has caused a favorable impression here. It is interpreted as a desire on the part of Mr. Venizelos, to show that the pact is not directed against Yugoslavia, and is consequently not prejudicial to the good relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. The press praises the wisdom and loyalty of Mr. Venizelos.

ATTEND NORTHAMPTON CHURCH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, accompanied by her son John and Miss Florence Trumbull, who had motored here from Connecticut earlier in the day, attended services at the Edwards Congregational Church on Sunday.

Fund of \$1,000,000 to Be Raised to Teach Children of Mountains

Actress Who Played Role in Mountaineering Play
Sponsors Move to Raise Standards in
the Appalachian Regions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Miss Lucille LaVerne, whose presentation of the Widow Cagle in the drama "Sun-Up" several seasons ago awakened interest in the white families dwelling in the Appalachian Mountains, has announced that she will raise a \$1,000,000 fund to bring education to the children in those remote regions.

More than 1,000,000 boys and girls—possibly Abraham Lincolns and Andrew Jacksons—eager for education, but without opportunities for schooling, are scattered through the Appalachian Range, said Miss LaVerne. No extensive efforts have been made to provide these children with educational advantages because it has not been realized generally that their numbers are so large, she said.

"There are 3,500,000 persons dwelling in remote districts of the Appalachians," she continued. "As families in these districts are very large, it is probable that about two-thirds of this number are children. They are scattered throughout a territory as large as England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New York, Pennsylvania and all the New England states combined."

"These children are of Anglo-Saxon parentage. They have ability, high moral standards and are eager to learn. But because of their remoteness from population centers and the difficulties of transportation through the mountains, they are limited to the rudimentary knowledge acquired in the primitive existence of their mountain fastnesses. They cannot even read and write, but they are honest, truthful and loyal."

"A Boston high school teacher who did some summer work among the Appalachian children told me that nothing could induce her to return to a city high school after her experience with these mountain children who are so eager to learn," Miss LaVerne continued.

Miss LaVerne herself has "adopted" 11 of these mountain children—five boys and six girls—is paying for their education and will send them to college if they are fitted for it.

The largest school already established in the Appalachian region is that of Miss Martha Berry, at Mount Berry, Ga., which was established in 1902 and accommodate 600 children, Miss LaVerne said.

Other schools which have been established by private enterprise and are largely dependent upon donations are the Talula Falls School, at Talula Falls, in the heart of the mountains in Georgia; Little Pigeon

Where the Flunk Mark Begins

How the
Parent and Teacher
Can Work Together

REPORT CARD DAYS in some families are a trying time—too often the report comes as a surprise to the mother whereas there should be a confirmation of what she already knows. This subject is discussed

TOMORROW on the Educational Page

Study of Aviation Gasolines Under Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Washington

STUDY of aviation gasolines with the object of developing means of distinguishing between fuels which are suitable for use in airplane engines and those which are unsuitable because of the possibility of "vapor lock," is now in progress at the Bureau of Standards.

"Experience in the altitude chamber indicates that occasional engine failures and more frequent erratic performance of airplane engines are caused by the permanent or temporary interruption of normal fuel flow due to the formation of gas bubbles in the carburetor jet or elsewhere in the fuel system," says the bureau.

GRAIN MEN HOPE TO SEE FARMERS ON PAYING BASIS

Oppose, However, Any Plan
Artificially Raising the
Value of Products

Government attempts, by legislation of various kinds, to increase prices of farm products as compared with prices of other commodities, including labor and transportation, was discussed in detail by grain men from all parts of the United States in the thirty-second annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association in Boston.

Opposition to any plan thus far proposed has been voiced by the grain trade at large on the grounds that any artificial stabilization of farm values would increase production in excess of consumption as in the war period.

The burden on the taxpayers would be increased under such conditions it was pointed out by C. D. Sturtevant, of Omaha, president of the association, in his opening address at the Hotel Statler.

"The world's surplus," he said, "would also be increased and would depress export values to a point where the producer would have no better off than he is at present. The grain trade is more interested in seeing higher values for grain than is any other part of the body politic, with sole exception of the farmer himself."

Prosperous Farmer, Best Customer
"A middleman can make greater profits and earn greater commissions and storage charges when handling high-priced, rather than low-priced commodities and the grain trade as a whole would be more prosperous if higher prices prevailed for farm products. We, therefore, would welcome and endorse any sound, economic plan to permanently increase farm values, any plan that would not be based upon the fallacy of stabilization through government aid."

"No such plan has yet been presented and in the very nature of things no such plan can be produced by political legislation."

Opposition to government interference with business was emphasized at the meeting, and Mr. Sturtevant expressed hope that out of the chaos of political agitation for farm relief there may come a plan that will solve the problem upon a sound, economical, nonpolitical basis."

A plan of Robert S. Brookings, now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, was presented as a possible solution, whereby the farm would be industrialized and agricultural production be conducted through large corporations upon a sound economic basis. Consolidation of large acreages and rotation of crops are recommended.

Must Be Businesslike
"If the farming industry demands equality with other industries," he said, "they should adopt successful methods of these other industries and eliminate unprofitable plants from production, conserve man power and reduce costs according to accepted modern methods and should not demand that Government aid be granted to permit inefficient plants to remain in operation. I believe the plan merits our earnest consideration."

Commercial arbitration in the grain trade has advanced to an extent that the number of arbitration commands may be reduced, it was brought out by Mr. Sturtevant. Seven committees now serve. The number of cases has been reduced so greatly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

DRY LAW ISSUE BELIEVED TAKING CAMPAIGN LEAD

Crowding Way to Front
Despite Efforts of Both
Parties, Observers Say

CONTROL OF LIQUOR SYSTEMS ATTACKED

Mrs. Willebrandt Again Assails Smith's Record on
Prohibition Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The prohibition issue is, whether the leaders of the two political parties will have it so or not, crowding out others as the campaign progresses, observers here believe. Mr. Hoover avoids argumentative discussion of it, keeping to the distinctly Republican policies, chiefly on economic matters, and Governor Smith has asserted that it was his religion that he who attacked him on other grounds were really aiming at, but it will not down.

In her speech in Ohio before Methodist ministers and laymen, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, who was severely criticized by Governor Smith in his Oklahoma City address, replied that when he said she opposed him on religious grounds he was "hiding behind his own church because he was afraid to come out and face the record that he has made as a champion of the liquor traffic." Speaking in Maryland W. C. Bruce (D.), Senator from that State, an avowed wet, repeated a story that Herbert Hoover had drunk liquor with Clarence Darrow which brought forth the positive statement by George Akerson, Mr. Hoover's private secretary, that Mr. Hoover had not "taken a single drink of intoxicating liquor since he became a constitutional executive, and has never had a drop of liquor served in his home," and, moreover, Mr. Hoover had never met Mr. Darrow.

Canadian System Criticized
Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, issued a statement on the plan for substituting the so-called Canadian liquor control system for the present prohibition method of enforcement. The statement said in part:

"Just how many billions of dollars, how many human lives, how many wrecked homes, how many children turned from the doors of colleges to the factory portal, would America be prepared to pay as the price for installing here the so-called Canadian liquor control system?"

"The proposed substitution of liquor sale by separate states would introduce in politics in stead of the uniformity of prohibition throughout the country a variety as confusing and as annoying as exists today in our neighbor country where there is a 'Canadian' liquor system, but many provincial systems."

"The adoption of any of these Canadian systems with their partnership between the Government and the liquor traffic, would inevitably bring back to America the noisome political corruption which characterized the reign of the brewers before the Eighteenth Amendment."

"That similar scandals with graft and patronage are being experienced by other countries, however, does not deny the reports of the royal commission which was appointed to investigate the wholesale evils resulting from this unnatural marriage of government and booze."

The Associated Against the Prohibition Amendment sent a questionnaire to the delegates of the Republican and Democrat conventions in New York State which included the following questions:

"1. Do you favor repeal or amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? If amendment, how?"
"2. Do you favor repeal or modification of the Volstead Act? If you favor modification, will you support for incorporation in the New York State platform a plank favoring the form of modification indorsed by the voters of New York State in the referendum of 1926 by a vote of 1,763,070 against 598,484?"

Quotes 1926 Referendum
"The question voted on in the 1926 referendum follows:

"Should the Congress of the United States modify the Federal Act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of beverages which are not in fact intoxicating as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states?"

Miss Elizabeth Flournoy Smith of Glendale, Calif., who has tendered her resignation as a member of the Democratic state central committee of California, said:

"The election of Governor Smith would mean the enthronement of a maximum effort for the destruction of the Eighteenth Amendment—in other words, if Smith were elected President, he would do everything in his power, undoubtedly to bring about the destruction of prohibition."

It is announced at Democratic headquarters that German publications in Illinois and Wisconsin praise Governor Smith's "sincere and fearless stand" on the prohibition question and that German-Americans are organizing for him.

Darrow Says Charge He Drank With Hoover Is False

CHICAGO, Ill. (P)—Clarence Darrow, criminal lawyer, denied the truth of statements of Senator William Cabell Bruce, Maryland Democrat, that "Herbert Hoover had taken

numerous drinks with Clarence Darrow.

"I never had them," Mr. Darrow replied when questioned.

Senator Bruce's statements, made at a Democratic rally at Westminster, Md., included the charge that Mr. Darrow had told him, "I am surprised to see Herbert Hoover come out for prohibition, for I have had several drinks with him myself."

"If they ask Mr. Hoover I am sure he will speak for himself," Mr. Darrow asserted.

Hoover Known as Total Abstainer, Sherwood Says

WESTMINSTER, Md. (AP)—Carlton M. Sherwood of New York, executive secretary of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, in an address here, denounced as a "lie" the statement attributed to Senator Bruce of Maryland that "Herbert Hoover had taken numerous drinks with Clarence Darrow."

"I deny Senator Bruce's allegation of Mr. Hoover's drinking as a lie," Mr. Sherwood said, "and my denial is made on information vastly more authoritative than Clarence Darrow's. It is well known that Mr. Hoover is a total abstainer and that he does and has obeyed the letter and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution."

"Senator Bruce of Maryland is the new loud speaker in Governor Smith's whispering or 'whispering' campaign," Mr. Sherwood declared.

FORTRESSES ABANDONED

Historic fortresses surrounding Boston are gradually being abandoned. Fort Andrews, one of the ancient island forts in Boston harbor, is now placed on a caretaking status, according to an announcement from headquarters of the First Corps Area in Boston. The regimental headquarters at Fort Andrews have been moved to Fort Adams at Newport, R. I. Within the last month Fort Warren, also in Boston harbor, was abandoned. Forts Revere and Standish recently received similar treatment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription rates: Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



WONDER IF DOT MERRICK EVER PUTS STILL TO REST

HER friends admit—some grudgingly—that Dot Merrick does know the fitness of things. "Where did you ever find that smart little hat?" "Those shoes are frightfully smart, my dear!" Her graceful feet do have a sort of individual fitted look about them. It was Dot who discovered that flatterer smartness and lasting comfort, both, can be found in shoes. Now—most of Dot Merrick's friends are wearing Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes.

The designs of Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes are the very latest. And the secret of their really extraordinary comfort is the exclusive Glove-Grip feature, which gently and naturally holds the foot muscles in place. Visit the Arnold dealer. See the newest styles. Test for yourself all the claims that are made for these shoes. Or write direct to the M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. M4, North Abington, Mass.

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

For Men and Women



SMITH TO TOUR BORDER STATES, SOUTH AND EAST

Governor, at Denver, Urges Public Ownership of Water Power

By a Staff Correspondent
EN ROUTE ON SMITH TRAIN—Governor Smith's campaign, following the completion of the tour he is bringing to a close, calls for three other speaking itineraries. According to authoritative information he will campaign through the middle West with speeches in Kentucky and Tennessee, make a short journey into the South and close his race with a tour of the New England states with final appearances in his home state, New York. The Democratic candidate will not go to the Pacific coast. Associates of the candidate explained the plan as one based on appearances in those states and sections where it is deemed that he has the best chance to win. In territory where he personally made no campaign. These states, however, will not be neglected. It was emphasized. Adequate funds and a determined campaign by other speakers will be supplied.

Vigorous Effort in All States

The Democratic plan of strategy, it was explained, calls for a vigorous effort in all states, "so as to occupy all the resources of the opposition," as it was expressed; but Governor Smith's personal operations will be devoted only to those sections where he and his managers believe the situation is most hopeful.

This first campaign tour has been, to some extent, a training experience for Governor Smith. That was not, of course, the sole purpose of the trip, but the training element was considered when the journey was mapped out. The campaigning experience derived by the candidate and his managers on this itinerary will be utilized in his later and much more aggressive operations. For one thing, it was said, Governor Smith hereafter will have the speeches he expects to make during the other tours prepared in advance, in outline form at least. The Democratic candidate has found that writing speeches while on route, between frequent stops and receptions and late into the night, is a severe strain, affecting both the speeches and his ability to meet engagements.

Missed Two Receptions

Owing to the fact that he worked long hours on his Oklahoma City and Denver speeches he did not rise on time on two different days to come out for back platform receptions that had been scheduled in advance and had been advertised. The crowds at both stops were obviously disappointed and many expressed their disapproval with some indignation. His daughter, Mrs. John Warner, and Mrs. Smith undertook to fill his place, but it was apparent from comments from the crowd that the desire was to see the candidate.

Events Tonight

Free public lectures on Christian Science by members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Christian Science Association, Boston, in Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury district, 8:15. The other by Charles H. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bedford, in Church Edifice, Mill and County Streets, 8:15. Annual reception to freshmen, Winslow Carlton, 29, president of the Phillips Brooks House Association, presiding; several addresses of welcome, auspices Phillips Brooks House Association, Phillips Brooks House, 7:30. Recipient of prizes, auspices Young Women's Christian Association of Malden, east of Boston, 8:15. The history of the United States will be portrayed; Malden High School athletic field, Malden. Exhibition and sale, The Children's Shop Inc., Copley-Plaza, day and evening. Meeting, Special Libraries Association of Boston, by Prof. Roy Davis, assistant dean at the College of Business Administration, Library, Boston University, 8:15. The future of the Art Counting Profession, by Col. Robert H. Montgomery, Parker House, 6:30. Court and Hall, Grand Dealers' National Association Hotel Statler, evening, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, 8:15. Young Men's Division Club Room, 7:30.

Theaters

Hollis—Frank Craven, 8:20.
Shubert—"The Golden Dawn," 8:10.
Colonial—Thurs., 8:15.
Copley—"The Bellamy Trial," 8:30.
Tremont—"Just a Minute," 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Meetings and receptions, Grain Dealers' National Association, Hotel Statler, through Wednesday.
Exhibitions and sale, The Children's Shop Inc., Copley-Plaza, all day.
Harvard University, annual meeting, Board of Overseers, University Hall, 2 p. m.; opening service, Theological school in Harvard University, Chapel of Andover Hall, 10.
Continuing program of "five-minute" campaign talks, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, dining room of clubhouse, 1 p. m., William S. Youngman, speaker.
Exhibitions
Children's Museum, Jamaica Way. Open daily to 5:30. Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Free decent service. Admission free. Natural history and ethnological exhibits. Water colors of New England fall fruits through Sept. 30.
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries.
Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged on Sundays from 1 to 5, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5.
Admission free.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Etchings, drypoints and aquatints by Louis C. Rosenberg and Arthur B. Davies.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial, early English and Dutch portraits and modern paintings.
Grace Home Gallery, Trinity Court—Paintings done in France, Italy, northern Africa and Spain by Roland Stewart Stebbins. Through Sept. 29.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, North End—Open daily, 10 to 5. Admission free. Also, Durer prints and others by Maxfield Parrish.
Buckhorn for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings of North Africa by Eda Sterch. Through Sept. 29.

against a continuation of such broken engagements.

It was declared that this lack of advance preparation of his speeches is due to a considerable extent to the Governor's past experience in his gubernatorial campaigns. Familiar with state affairs, he was not under the necessity of carefully formulating his material before delivery and so became accustomed to postponing this phase of his speeches until just before he was to make them.

Attacks Opponent's Statements

Another factor that operated to delay final preparation of his speeches was his practice of directing his attack on something his opponent had said. He developed a reputation in New York for his skill as a "spot" campaigner. This concentration of his fire upon the words or position of his opponent became his most characteristic method of campaigning.

The Democratic candidate has found, however, that the presidential race does not give him the opportunity to use these tactics as freely as the gubernatorial contests. He will not drop this manner of attack, it was declared, but in order to carry it out effectively, adjustments are to be made. Governor Smith will turn his attacks on what his Republican opponent says, record and the background of his policy. But the background of his future speeches on the set issues of the campaign will be prepared in advance.

Another phase of his speeches which is a subject of considerable discussion between him and his advisers, it was learned, is his practice of extemporizing his addresses. His speeches are written out some hours before he delivers them and given to the newspaper men in manuscript form to be put on their wires. Later in the evening, when he takes the platform, he makes an extemporaneous talk; following the line of argument and substance of the manuscript but using entirely different expressions.

It is the consensus among the newspaper men who are accompanying him, and apparently most of his own personal party, that the candidate's spoken speeches are not as effective in unity and force, as his prepared-in-advance manuscript. It was pointed out that the response of his audiences in Oklahoma City and Denver to the latter parts of his speeches in these two cities was considerably milder than during the first half hour he talked.

Extemporizing Blamed

Members of his personal party are inclined to attribute this to his extemporizing. It was stated by one of this group that Governor Smith has received telegraphic messages from some of his most important counselors who, after reading his prepared speech and hearing his spoken one, have strongly urged him to stick by his manuscript.

In his Denver speech Governor Smith omitted entirely a reference to Irvine L. Lenroot, former Republican Senator from Wisconsin, who was called for the power lobby during the last session of Congress in its opposition to the Walsh Senate investigation resolution. Wisconsin newspaper men who were covering the speech and had sent out long dispatches featuring this part of the address had to send a note to the candidate calling his attention to the discrepancy. He immediately explained to the reporters and the audience that the omission was unintentional.

In his manuscript the Lenroot item was part of a case he was building against his Republican opponent. As the matter was broached, in his spoken address, it was unrelated, and the audience had no clear comprehension of just what had transpired.

To Stress Attack on Hoover

From now on, and throughout his campaigning, Governor Smith will direct his attention entirely upon his opponent. Each formal speech will be

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Clear and slightly cooler tonight; probably light frost or cooler in the morning; moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Clear tonight; cooler in eastern portion, probably light frost in the interior tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; moderate westerly winds backing to west or southwest.
Northern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy; probably slightly warmer in northern Vermont; frost tonight if weather remains clear; Tuesday mostly cloudy; probably showers in northern portion; increasing northwest or southwest winds.
Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather probable until Friday or Saturday, when showers are indicated; temperature considerably below normal Monday and Tuesday, rising to normal about Thursday, then above normal; probability of frosts in mountains and interior of North Atlantic States Monday night.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 42 Memphis 50
Atlantic City 54 Montreal 48
Boston 52 New Orleans 64
Buffalo 42 New York 48
Calgary 38 Philadelphia 42
Chicago 34 Pittsburgh 42
Denver 46 Portland, Ore. 53
Des Moines 46 Portland, Me. 54
Eastport 54 San Francisco 53
Galveston 62 St. Louis 51
Hatteras 68 St. Paul 43
Helen 52 Seattle 56
Jacksonville 64 Tampa 76
Kansas City 52 Washington 50
Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:07 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:50 a. m.; night all vehicles at 7:10 p. m.

Retail Advertisements

Appear in the Atlantic Edition of

The Christian Science Monitor

as follows:

MONDAY (Also Thursday)
Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
West Virginia
London
Ireland
TUESDAY (Also Friday)
Great Britain (except London)
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland
WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia
FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Vermont
Rhode Island

a specific arraignment of his opposition on the issue he will discuss. It is the Democratic candidate's purpose to provoke, if possible, a direct exchange between himself and Mr. Hoover. He has used these tactics with considerable success in his gubernatorial campaigns and will continue them in the present campaign. His speech in Denver on the water-power issue, in which he charged Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party with friendly relations with the power interests, was the first speech in line with this policy. He followed it up the next day by announcing that his speech in Helena, Mont., would be in response to a statement from Mr. Hoover that the Denver newspapers carried that morning. The Governor was also giving the reporters a story.

Known as News Maker

He is expertly informed on every phase of the newspaper profession and works in closest harmony with the reporters. He is known among political writers as one of the most active news producers among men in public life in America. A stenographic report of the first part of this press conference on his train out of Denver follows:

Governor Smith—Who has the leading paper that has the Hoover interview in it? Did anyone see that in the Sunday morning paper?

Press—Yes; on the front page of the Denver Post.

The paper was produced and Governor Smith read it.

Governor Smith—Well, here it is. Mr. Hoover said that the Government can only be conducted with a definite party organization. He further said: "It goes to the very root so you can get busy this afternoon and say that I shall take up the challenge of the Republican candidate at Helena, Mont., on Monday night."

For Use at Once

Press—Governor, is this for use tomorrow morning?

Governor Smith—This is for whenever you want to use it. You won't get any news outside of this.

Press—We would like to get some of it off tomorrow morning.

Governor Smith—Well, I'm trying to pound it out for you. I shall talk on party responsibility, and I shall vigorously challenge the statement that the Republican Party has always been a constructive, progressive party.

Press—Will you make some reference to Senator Walsh in his own state?

Governor Smith—Yes.

Press—Will you talk on corruption?

Governor Smith—Yes.

Press—Will you talk on corruption?

Governor Smith—I don't like that word, but "party responsibility" makes it necessary.

Press—Teapot Dome and so forth?

Governor Smith—Well, that would come under Senator Walsh.

Press—Governor, do you want us to go so far as to say that you will discuss the oil scandals in this speech?

Governor Smith—Well, you can draw on your imagination and perhaps reach the conclusion that when a man talks about party responsibility, he could not very well overlook anything as large as that.

Press—That does not require much imagination.

Governor Smith—I would say not.

Favors Public Ownership

Governor Smith, in his speech on water power in Denver, said, in part: "In my speech of acceptance I set out what, in my opinion, should be a definite policy for the future with regard to these water-power resources. I claim that where they are owned by the Government they should remain under federal control. Where they are owned by an individual state they should be under the control of that state, and where they are owned by states jointly they should be under the control of these states. By control I mean absolute retention of the ownership of the power itself, by the owning and controlling the site and the plant at the place of generation."

"It is vital, therefore, that the seven Colorado basin states come to honest and reasonable agreement

Smith Address 'Facts' Untrue, Utility Man Says

Speech on Power Full of Misstatements, Avers Judge Davis

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Stephen Davis, director of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, said in a formal statement that "the attack on the joint committee by Governor Smith at Denver contains so many absolute misstatements of fact that it is inconceivable it was based upon any personal inquiry."

The record of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of public utilities, he said, still is incomplete and the utilities' side has not been presented, adding that "Governor Smith must have relied upon someone else for his information, and whoever furnished it was either utterly careless or untruthful."

The statement denied that the joint committee circulated New England high schools with pamphlets urging opposition to the Walsh resolution, the Boulder Dam development and development of Muscle Shoals. Judge Davis said no such pamphlets were circulated by anyone representing the electric utilities.

The statement said, "Governor Smith implies if he doesn't say that the joint committee had advertised in newspapers so that they might get into the news columns material they were preparing against federal or state ownership of water power. Judge Davis said the committee 'never placed an advertisement in a newspaper and has never spent a cent for any such purpose.'"

On Davis and Clapp

"The lobby's executive director, Judge Davis, was formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Hoover at a salary of \$6000 a year. He resigned this position to accept \$35,000 as executive director of the joint committee."

"It is worthy of note that a man named Paul S. Clapp became secretary of the joint committee. Mr. Clapp was and is the executive director of the National Electric Light Association at a salary of \$25,000 a year. The National Electric Light Association is one of the three groups which make up the joint committee, the other two being the American Gas Association and the American Street Railway Association."

"Mr. Clapp testified that before he was employed by the National Electric Light Association he was a secretary of Mr. Hoover's and was the secretary also of Mr. Hoover's Eastern Super-Power Conference."

"It was frankly admitted that advertising was inserted in certain newspapers in order to secure from them the printing in their news columns of propaganda against public ownership and against congressional legislation deemed hostile to the power interests."

Invaded Schools

"Witness after witness at the hearing of the Federal Trade Commission testified to the nation-wide effort in the public school and in the high school. An example of this is shown in the testimony wherein it was brought out that in one year 65,000 pamphlets were distributed to 289 high schools in New England. Most of these pamphlets went into the question of national legislation and thoroughly condemned the Walsh resolution and the legislation relating to Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam."

BALTIMORE

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY GOODS

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery

Men—Women—Children

19 W. Lexington St. 111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

Right in your own Refrigerator

Kelvinator

We can install a Kelvinator Cooling Unit in any good refrigerator in a few hours. Let us tell you the facts

BALTIMORE

Sydnor & Hundley

7th & Grace Rm. 1702 RICHMOND, VA.

BALTIMORE

Scatter-Size Oriental Rugs

are low priced now

The Autumn Sale presents four important value groups at

\$24.50 \$48.50 \$84.50 \$135

Smith Address 'Facts' Untrue, Utility Man Says

Speech on Power Full of Misstatements, Avers Judge Davis

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Stephen Davis, director of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, said in a formal statement that "the attack on the joint committee by Governor Smith at Denver contains so many absolute misstatements of fact that it is inconceivable it was based upon any personal inquiry."

The record of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of public utilities, he said, still is incomplete and the utilities' side has not been presented, adding that "Governor Smith must have relied upon someone else for his information, and whoever furnished it was either utterly careless or untruthful."

The statement denied that the joint committee circulated New England high schools with pamphlets urging opposition to the Walsh resolution, the Boulder Dam development and development of Muscle Shoals. Judge Davis said no such pamphlets were circulated by anyone representing the electric utilities.

The statement said, "Governor Smith implies if he doesn't say that the joint committee had advertised in newspapers so that they might get into the news columns material they were preparing against federal or state ownership of water power. Judge Davis said the committee 'never placed an advertisement in a newspaper and has never spent a cent for any such purpose.'"

On Davis and Clapp

"The lobby's executive director, Judge Davis, was formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Hoover at a salary of \$6000 a year. He resigned this position to accept \$35,000 as executive director of the joint committee."

"It is worthy of note that a man named Paul S. Clapp became secretary of the joint committee. Mr. Clapp was and is the executive director of the National Electric Light Association at a salary of \$25,000 a year. The National Electric Light Association is one of the three groups which make up the joint committee, the other two being the American Gas Association and the American Street Railway Association."

"Mr. Clapp testified that before he was employed by the National Electric Light Association he was a secretary of Mr. Hoover's and was the secretary also of Mr. Hoover's Eastern Super-Power Conference."

"It was frankly admitted that advertising was inserted in certain newspapers in order to secure from them the printing in their news columns of propaganda against public ownership and against congressional legislation deemed hostile to the power interests."

Invaded Schools

"Witness after witness at the hearing of the Federal Trade Commission testified to the nation-wide effort in the public school and in the high school. An example of this is shown in the testimony wherein it was brought out that in one year 65,000 pamphlets were distributed to 289 high schools in New England. Most of these pamphlets went into the question of national legislation and thoroughly condemned the Walsh resolution and the legislation relating to Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam."

BALTIMORE

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY GOODS

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery

Men—Women—Children

19 W. Lexington St. 111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

Right in your own Refrigerator

Kelvinator

We can install a Kelvinator Cooling Unit in any good refrigerator in a few hours. Let us tell you the facts

BALTIMORE

Sydnor & Hundley

7th & Grace Rm. 1702 RICHMOND, VA.

BALTIMORE

Scatter-Size Oriental Rugs

are low priced now

The Autumn Sale presents four important value groups at

\$24.50 \$48.50 \$84.50 \$135

Smith Address 'Facts' Untrue, Utility Man Says

Speech on Power Full of Misstatements, Avers Judge Davis

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Stephen Davis, director of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, said in a formal statement that "the attack on the joint committee by Governor Smith at Denver contains so many absolute misstatements of fact that it is inconceivable it was based upon any personal inquiry."

The record of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of public utilities, he said, still is incomplete and the utilities' side has not been presented, adding that "Governor Smith must have relied upon someone else for his information, and whoever furnished it was either utterly careless or untruthful."

The statement denied that the joint committee circulated New England high schools with pamphlets urging opposition to the Walsh resolution, the Boulder Dam development and development of Muscle Shoals. Judge Davis said no such pamphlets were circulated by anyone representing the electric utilities.

The statement said, "Governor Smith implies if he doesn't say that the joint committee had advertised in newspapers so that they might get into the news columns material they were preparing against federal or state ownership of water power. Judge Davis said the committee 'never placed an advertisement in a newspaper and has never spent a cent for any such purpose.'"

On Davis and Clapp

"The lobby's executive director, Judge Davis, was formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Hoover at a salary of \$6000 a year. He resigned this position to accept \$35,000 as executive director of the joint committee."

"It is worthy of note that a man named Paul S. Clapp became secretary of the joint committee. Mr. Clapp was and is the executive director of the National Electric Light Association at a salary of \$25,000 a year. The National Electric Light Association is one of the three groups which make up the joint committee, the other two being the American Gas Association and the American Street Railway Association."

"Mr. Clapp testified that before he was employed by the National Electric Light Association he was

REVOLT AGAINST SMITH SPREADS, ALABAMAN SAYS

Democrats Opposed to Nominee Reported Waging Vigorous Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With established headquarters here, and practically every county organized, the Anti-Smith Democrats of Alabama are waging a vigorous campaign against Governor Smith.

The work of the organization has gone steadily forward and for the last 90 days the Hoover sentiment has been increasing, reaching its present stage of state-wide strength. "The state is in revolt," Judge Hugh A. Locke, state chairman and a prominent Baptist layman, declared in an interview. "Alabama is thoroughly convinced that Tammany Hall is trying to take charge of the Democratic Party, and is using the South to do this."

"Lifelong Democrats are determined that Alabama shall not be lined up with the repudiation of prohibition or of the immigration law. We are making an aggressive fight for Hoover."

"We are admitting into our organization only Democrats. Our organization has one objective, and that is seeing that Alabama revolts against the leadership of Tammany in the Democratic Party. Of course, this includes the defeat of Al Smith for President."

Sent out from headquarters in a leaflet by Judge Locke is a call to Alabama Democrats, headed, "Awake, America!" saying in part:

"The Tammany tiger is at the door of the White House, disguised in the donkey skin of Democracy. Religious and political freedom is imperiled. Those serving with Judge Locke as chairman are: George H. Malone, vice-chairman, Dothan; J. B. Wadsworth, vice-chairman, Gadsden; H. L. Anderson, secretary, Birmingham; E. M. Elliott, treasurer, Birmingham; Samuel I. Dawson, chairman of organization, Birmingham; H. L. Anderson, chairman of speakers, Birmingham; E. M. Elliott, chairman of finance, Birmingham. Members of the executive committee are: F. B. Yelding, Birmingham; the Rev. R. B. McGhee, Greensboro; Paul Haley, Oakman; John W. Sibley, Birmingham; Johnston Moore, Montgomery; Will Lee, Columbia; J. S. Benson, Scottsboro, and Horace Turner, Mobile."

W. C. T. U. Issues 1,000,000 Leaflets on Smith's Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued a million leaflets entitled "The Record of Governor Alfred E. Smith," giving an outline of Governor Smith's record on liquor and other related questions while he was in the legislature and as governor of New York State.

The leaflet declares "the saloon record of Governor Smith is a fitting prelude to his promise that if he reaches the White House he will head the way back to legalized liquor."

"For 25 years he has voted and worked with the Tammany machine for more saloons, longer hours for the sale of booze and against prohibition."

Presbyterian Moderator Makes Appeal for Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Hugh K. Walker, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has appealed to the membership of the church to vote for Herbert Hoover in a message to that denomination just published in the Presbyterian Magazine, official organ of the church.

Dr. Walker says he has voted the prohibition ticket for 42 years; that he will oppose the election of Alfred E. Smith, "not because of his religious affiliations, but because he has gone out of his way to announce himself as the implacable foe of the things that we count most dear."

Dr. Walker is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles.

Republicans to Run Own Radio Studio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—It. own radio studio is to be operated by the western division of the Republican National Committee. It is announced here. James W. Good, western campaign man-

GOOCH'S BEST
S. R. Buckwheat Flour
Pure Buckwheat Flour
LINCOLN, NEB.

WALDORF RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Menu Suggestions
Roast Fresh Shoulder, Baked Potato, Fresh Spinach, Rolls and Butter 45c
Pork Chop, Baked Beans, Rolls and Butter 35c
Creamed Crab Meat on Toast, Mashed Potato 45c

Always a Large Variety on the Menu to Select From
134 Restaurants in 41 Cities
42 in and around Boston

ager, is to be the first of a list of speakers to give brief talks each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:15 Chicago daylight saving time. Station WBBM will do the broadcasting.

Alfred I. du Pont Joins Hoover Boosters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—Alfred I. du Pont, one of the largest individual stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has sent a cablegram from Europe declaring he is for Herbert Hoover for President because "prosperity is the leading issue in the campaign."

"Mr. Hoover is a man who can iron out whatever economic problems exist and direct governmental affairs in such a way as to keep American business and the American standard of living on the present high plane," he said.

Moses and Harrison in Radio Debate Oct. 14

CONCORD, N. H. (P)—George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, has announced he would debate with Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, in New York City on Oct. 14 on the subject: "Hoover and Smith." He said the debate would be broadcast.

Ohio's Election Inquiry Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND—The States' investigation of election conditions in Cleveland got under way here, with the announcement from Edward C. Turner, Attorney-General of Ohio, of the appointment of three attorneys to aid him in the inquiry. A special grand jury has been called and the State of Ohio has appropriated \$50,000 to finance it.

Mr. Turner's assistants will be Maurice Bernon, former Common Pleas judge of Cuyahoga County and now president of the Cleveland Bar Association, who was active in getting the investigation started; John A. Elden, Cleveland attorney, who has represented the Attorney-General's office in Cleveland since Mr. Turner took office two years ago; and Henry S. Ballard of Columbus, former Assistant Attorney-General of Ohio.

Mr. Turner and his assistants began action at once to combat a taxpayers' suit brought in Common Pleas Court to compel the board of elections to burn the ballots used at the primary election in August. These ballots have been impounded at Mr. Turner's request. The suit is regarded as an effort on the part of certain interests to dodge the investigation now under way, and it is contested also by Edward C. Stanton, prosecutor of Cuyahoga County, who is co-operating with Mr. Turner in his investigation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT WORKERS FOR HOOVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Considering the Eighteenth Amendment the culmination of a century of temperance work in the United States and that it should not suffer modification or nullification, the Women's Law Enforcement Committee of Southern California, whose national affiliations represent more than 10,000,000 women, is strongly organized for Herbert Hoover because of his pledge to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

The committee is a bi-partisan organization, its members being well distributed among the two major political parties.

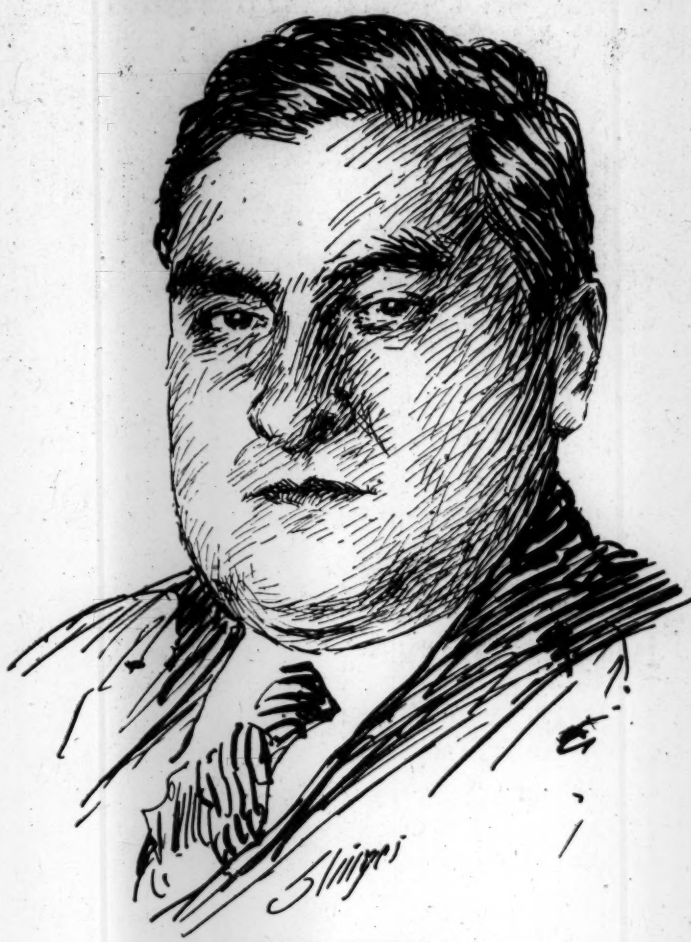
MR. HOOVER INDORSED BY POLISH-AMERICANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—The Republican Party was indorsed by the Federation of Polish-American Political Clubs of New England when the delegates voted, 64 to 20, in favor of the ticket headed by Herbert Hoover, at a meeting here.

The decision was reached after three hours of debate by the delegates, who represented clubs in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Alphonse S. Bachowski, president, said the leaders at the convention spoke for 40,000 to 50,000 voters.

TIRE REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS
HERE TO SERVE
When returning from your week-end remember
H. C. Langille
25 Falmouth Street, Boston

Favored to Succeed Calles



EMILIO PORTES GIL

Mexico Expected to Choose Dry and Baseball 'Fan' as President

Emilio Portes Gil Is Also Friend of United States and Civilian—Former Governor of Tamaulipas Has Become Calles Secretary of Interior

MEXICO CITY (P)—A prohibitionist, baseball "fan" and friend of the United States will be President of Mexico if Emilio Portes Gil, who is among those strongly suggested to succeed General Calles Dec. 1, is selected by Congress as Provisional President.

Portes Gil (pronounced "Heel") is a close friend of President Calles. He is a civilian, a lawyer, and since 1925 has been Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. He recently became Minister of Gobernacion (Interior) in the Calles Cabinet.

He is an opponent of gambling, and does not smoke nor drink. He is a sportsman, and may be expected to continue, if he is Provisional President, the Calles policies on all important questions. His attitude on the religious question is: "The laws of the country must be enforced." That also is the way President Calles has defined his own attitude.

Favors Foreign Investments
Portes Gil favors encouraging foreign investments in Mexico, but upon the same terms Calles has prescribed—which, in effect, are that foreign capital must come to Mexico, not to exploit the country and people, but to co-operate, to work harmoniously, to obey Mexican laws and not to expect special privileges that Mexicans themselves do not have.

Portes Gil advocates international good will and friendly Mexican-United States relations. He has let it be known that he would be willing to go half way to meet Dwight W. Morrow, the United States Ambassador, in amicable adjustments of issues, and in maintenance of friendship between the two countries. Meeting anybody half way is one of the best things Mr. Morrow does. It is one of his specialties, so it would seem that the Morrow-Calles good will teamwork may continue if the principals are Morrow-Portes Gil.

Portes Gil is a stocky man of sturdy frame and strong face, a student, and considered unusually

well versed in the law. At the same time he is an outdoor man and a devotee of sports. He rises at 5 o'clock most mornings, rarely later than 6, and goes walking, horseback riding or swimming. He likes baseball, which he learned on the Texas border, and does everything he can, officially and personally, to encourage baseball, football, tennis and all outdoor sports.

Set Up Partial Prohibition
Although as Governor of Tamaulipas he established partial prohibition in that state, he does not include the hope of making Mexico dry, because he is convinced it is impossible now of accomplishment. What he did in Tamaulipas was to close all grogeries in villages and in the country. Saloons continued open in towns and cities, because public sentiment in the centers was against prohibition. However, he stopped everywhere in the state the open operation of gambling houses.

He increased the number of schools in Tamaulipas, and established a state-supported industrial school for indigent children, the first in Mexico. It cost 600,000 pesos and has capacity for 600 children. He founded a state agricultural school, and obtained enactment of legislation intended to improve living and working conditions of industrial employees and to promote the Government distribution of land to small farmers.

Portes Gil was born in Ciudad Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas, in 1891. He is married and has one child. He was elected to the national Congress in 1917, and served four terms. In 1920 he was Provisional Governor of Tamaulipas for six months, and in 1924 was elected Governor for a four-year term.

EARLY REGISTRATION FOR 'ABSENTEES' ENDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Absentee registration has just closed in New York City with a total of 3574 voters hav-

The executive offices of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and its affiliated companies, as undenoted, will be closed from 9:30 A. M. until 12 noon, Monday, September 24th, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Henry S. Lyons, our revered associate, for so many years identified with our organization.

Massachusetts Gas Companies,
James L. Richards, President.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND FUEL & TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND COAL & COKE COMPANY
MYSTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
MYSTIC IRON WORKS
C. C. B. SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY
CASTNER CURRAN & BULLITT, INC.

Interest begins the day of deposit
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND at the rate of 4% per annum has been declared payable on or after October 15, 1928

SEAMEN'S BANK for SAVINGS
74 Wall Street, New York

ing availed themselves of the facilities provided by the new central registration law, according to an announcement by S. Howard Cohen, chief clerk of the Board of Elections. The statute provides that persons who will be out of the city on business between Oct. 8 and 13, the regular registration period, may register in advance. Sept. 20 was set as the final date for the central registration.

Blaine Refuses to Back Hoover

Wisconsin Senator Charges G. O. P. Nominee Is "Former Democrat"

BOSCOBEL, Wis. (P)—One of Wisconsin's two progressive Republican United States senators will not vote for or support Herbert Hoover for President.

Breaking his silence on the national campaign, John G. Blaine, in a statement issued at his home here, defended his decision with the assertion that "no Republican owes any political allegiance to Mr. Hoover as presidential nominee."

Senator Blaine, in the first statement issued by a Wisconsin United States Senator on the coming national election, recounted Mr. Hoover's association with the Wilson Administration when he was food administrator.

"Mr. Hoover in 1920 sought and was willing to accept the nomination for President on the Democratic ticket," his statement read, in part. "Under these circumstances, no one's Republicanism can be questioned if he fails to vote for Mr. Hoover. From the party view the Republicans have no candidate except a candidate by adoption."

"Mr. Hoover is opposed to practically all of the policies of the great mass of progressive Republicans and independent, forward-thinking people of America. Hence, Mr. Hoover does not stand for the things for which I stand. I will not support him nor vote for him."

Willard and Mayo Back Candidacy of Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, have indorsed Herbert Hoover's candidacy in statements to William H. Hill, chairman of the New York State Hoover-Curtis Committee, according to an announcement just made here. Mr. Willard is chairman of the board of Johns Hopkins University and a director of Wilmer Institute, which is affiliated with the university.

Democratic Woman Bolts

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Mrs. Annie Wilde Strumquist, at one time a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of New Mexico and a former state president of the W. C. T. U., has deserted the Democratic Party to work for the election of Herbert Hoover. She is now state vice-chairman of the Hoover-Curtis Volunteer Clubs and is making an automobile tour of the State for the purpose of organizing Hoover committees.

RAYON EXHIBIT

This exhibit presented by the Rayon Institute of America, at Jordan's only in Boston, illustrates the use of rayon by such authoritative leaders of the mode as Redfern, Lanvin, Callot, Chanel, Jenny, Patou, Viommet, Regny, Lelong, Morand.

Mannequins wearing costumes created by these couturiers will dramatize the story of rayon's many weaves and patterns, its adaptability to the modern mode.

you are cordially invited to attend

Fashion Show and Talk
2:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
September 25, 26, 27

Admission by ticket only. Tickets may be secured without charge at the Travel Bureau or Silk Section.

Assembly Hall—ninth floor—annex use Bedford street elevators

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Mrs. Willebrandt Again Attacks Smith's Record

Governor Raised Religious Issue to Shield Himself, She Declares

LORAIN, O. (P)—The reply of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States Attorney-General, to criticisms of Gov. Alfred E. Smith was delivered at an open prohibition rally held by the Northeast Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

Mrs. Willebrandt said that because Governor Smith raised the religious issue in attacking her in a campaign address at Oklahoma City he must "accept the consequences of his act before the bar of public opinion."

The auditorium was crowded with ministers and laymen of the church and her thrills at the Democratic presidential candidate because of his prohibition stand were met with frequent cheers.

Mrs. Willebrandt made a counter charge that Governor Smith had "become the greatest force for disregard of the prohibition laws in America today," and as such "drew" her opposition.

"Religion has nothing to do with it," Mrs. Willebrandt said. "We condemn his (Smith's) record, acts and utterances. These make him wince. So he seeks to shield himself behind a religious issue—an issue that he raised himself in this campaign."

She said that the Democratic presidential nominee "is hiding behind his own church because he is afraid to come out and face the record that he made as a champion of the liquor traffic."

"Prohibition is a moral issue which the churches have long since espoused," Mrs. Willebrandt continued. "It was he who injected this moral issue into the campaign. It was his act that drew the churches into this campaign."

CHILEAN TRAVELS FAR TO GET AN EDUCATION

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The record for having traveled the longest distance to enter as a freshman this fall in the agricultural school at Pennsylvania State College goes to a 19-year-old boy from Valparaiso, Chile. The youth, William Reddie Mille, who completed five years of study at Cheltenham Preparatory School, England, stated that he was unable to find a European college or university offering the course in agronomy which he desired and that he was finally advised to come to the United States and enter Penn State.

A. E. F. DIVISION TO MEET

WASHINGTON (P)—Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff of the army, has issued a call to 87,000 World War veterans of the First Division, A. E. F., to meet at the annual reunion at Los Angeles Oct. 18-21. Men from every state in the Union were included in the division, which Gen. John J. Pershing organized in 1918 on the Mexican border.

1840 • EIGHTY • EIGHT • YEARS • OF • SERVICE • 1928



When At Sea The World Is "At Home" In The Aquitania!

"Aquitaniens" are discerning globe-trotters, irresistibly drawn to that great ship by a common zest for travel comfort, travel luxury.

To them it is a matter of necessity . . . that extra spaciousness they find in Aquitania suites . . . those charming staterooms that have that welcoming air of the thoughtfully planned guest room . . . private bath, of course . . . the vivid personality, the tempting made-to-order dishes of the Aquitania's "intimate" restaurant . . . in fact, all those high spots of elegance and extra service that proclaim so surely, "It's Cunard."

TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Aquitania . . . Oct. 3 . . . Oct. 24
Berengaria . . . Oct. 10 . . . Oct. 31
Mauretania . . . Oct. 17 . . . Nov. 7

CUNARD LINE



Your Local Agent or
25 BROADWAY NEW YORK

A NEW CUNARD SERVICE... WEEKLY TO HAVANA
CUNARD WINTER CRUISES... MEDITERRANEAN... WEST INDIES

FUEL EXPERTS ARE TO DISCUSS POWER PROBLEM

Representatives of 54 Countries Meet in London—Two Schools of Thought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

LONDON—The Marquess of Reading opened the World Power Fuel Conference here in the absence of Lord Melchett, who is visiting in Canada. Discussing the scope of the conference in a preliminary interview, Lord Reading said that the conference would enable two distinct schools of thought on the production of power from fuel to compare notes, namely that which believes in high temperature carbonization and that which holds that the future lies with a low temperature process. Another important question was that of the training of fuel technicians. The conference will remain in session until Oct. 6. There is a large attendance of representatives from all parts of the world including the United States and Canada, 54 countries in all being represented. The object of the conference is to discuss fuel problems and possibilities in the light of the latest knowledge; and 150 technical papers—some from America, some from Germany, some from Russia, some from Britain and so forth—have been prepared as material for debate.

One of the questions is that of the use of pulverized fuel in marine engines. Another concerns low temperature carbonization processes for coal.

New Developments
B. F. Haanel, of the Ottawa Department of Mines, has written a report on Canadian fuel problems, showing how continually increasing demand promises new developments, particularly in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

The Polish coal trade, which competes with that of Britain, and a new and highly efficient supply of cheap liquid fuel, especially as paraffin mazout, which Russia is putting upon the market, are subjects of other communications.

Dr. R. Heinze, on behalf of that authoritative body, the Verein Deutscher Chemiker, discusses low temperature carbonization in Germany, where immense progress has been made since the war. His general conclusion is that low-temperature carbonization has a great future before it.

P. Yanouschewsky, on behalf of the Russian National Committee on internal combustion engines, describes experiments with Diesel engine-driven locomotives on Russian railways. He says:

"The Diesel locomotive has pulled trains 15 per cent greater in weight, at a speed 8 per cent higher. In some cases the trains pulled by the Diesel locomotives were 36 per cent heavier compared with the trains pulled by the steam locomotives. The ratio of fuel consumption of steam locomotives and Diesel locomotives is 4 for the No. 2 Diesel locomotive and 4.5 for the No. 3 Diesel locomotive. This is equal to a potential annual saving of 450,000 tons of liquid fuel."

Internal Combustion

A. Buechl, on behalf of the Swiss National Committee on internal combustion engines, describes the exhaust turbine-driven supercharged Diesel. This latest development in Diesel design, M. Buechl says, is on a system similar to that of the compound steam engine, in which the steam passes through from two to four successive stages, except that in the internal combustion form there are only two stages in which the gases do work. The results it has given are remarkable.

"Pulverized Fuel Firing" is dealt with among others by F. H. Rosenkrantz of the Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, Great Britain. Mr. Rosenkrantz says: "Expressed in broad terms, small boilers should be equipped with stokers, and large boilers with pulverized fuel. The greater the number of boilers involved, the stronger is the position for pulverized fuel, and vice versa." Dr. Margaret Fishenden of the British Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, discusses the relative economy of different forms of heating appliances for household use. She finds that electricity will have to come down in price to less than 1d. a unit before it will become a serious rival to gas at 10d. a therm for cooking or occasional room warming.

R. P. Sloan discusses the economic utilization of fuels in the production of electricity, on behalf of the Incorporated Association of Electrical Power Companies of Great Britain.

Col. Sir Frederick Nathan of the Technical Committee, Fuel Conference, Great Britain, draws attention to the possibilities of producing power

REHABILITATION BEGUN IN STORM AREA OF FLORIDA

Rebuilding Starts—Shops and Roads Are Reopened.—Clothing Supplied

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (P)—

Rehabilitation needs crowd the picture of emergency relief in the storm area of Florida.

While caring for the immediate needs of the thousands of homeless, officials look forward to measures for re-establishing the refugees and furnishing them a new start until they can pick up their own burdens.

End of Emergency Foreseen

Howard W. Selby, chairman of the Palm Beach County Red Cross Committee, said his chapter was formally to request that the national Red Cross take over all relief work. He said his workers would continue through this week, but that the real emergency period probably would end by the middle of the week.

Florida cities were speeding additional supplies and personnel. Buses and trucks offered the most feasible means of transporting relief to the tier of razed towns along the shores of Lake Okechobee. Crews were engaged in clearing highways not under water. They were reporting the finding of many bodies.

At Palm Beach and West Palm Beach carpenters sought to repair the damage and enable the communities to get back to work. Many stores, closed during the last week, planned to open again.

The problem of rehabilitation of farms occupied relief forces. Estimates made by Fred H. Hayes of Miami for the Federal Government said that the farm loss had been approximately \$2,500,000 in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, and that a minimum of \$300,000 was required to assure that there will be a winter crop.

Estimates in Flooded Area
O. C. Geiger, who was dispatched into the flooded area of Lake Okechobee by Chairman Selby, reported that he estimated the fatalities at 1500 Negroes and 700 white persons. He counted destruction of property at 95 per cent and said that 98 per cent of the livestock and poultry was destroyed.

Scarcely a town within a long radius had a quota of refugees. Tents and rations were being supplied to farmers anxious to go back to their ruined homes to make a new start.

Clothing has been furnished to 8500 refugees by the Salvation Army in charge of the depot here and three truck loads were sent to Pahokee and Belle Glade. While clothing has been received in substantial quantities, E. E. Vorenburg, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, where such supplies are received, said that much more is needed to care for the situation.

Porto Rican Relief Work

Progressing Efficiently
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (P)—At a meeting of representatives of 75 of the island's 77 towns, 284,000 homeless were reported from 38 of the towns. Henry M. Baker, national disaster relief director of the Red Cross, said that the total was probably double this.

The Red Cross representatives, while requesting additional supplies, reported relief work progressing efficiently. Two steamships were on their way to Porto Rico and Mayaguez with relief supplies donated by the people of the Dominican Republic to be distributed through the Red Cross.

Mr. Baker, who returned from a trip to the Virgin Islands, said that 17,500 persons in St. Croix needed help. "I have never worked at the scene of any disaster where similar eager co-operation and zeal to help was expressed," he said in speaking of the situation here. "Every doctor on the island is working for us and there is hardly a man, woman or child of the middle or upper classes who has not asked to do something or who is not taking an active part in the work."

ROYALTIES CHECK MINING INDUSTRY

BY WHOLESALE FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

LONDON—M. Phillips Price, speaking at a mass meeting of miners at Millom, Cumberland, said that one reason for the unemployment in Brit-

ain was the fact that in Spain and Morocco iron ore workers were paid only 2s. 9d. daily, enabling employers to send their products to England cheaper than they could be obtained in Britain. A nominal royalty is payable there, he said, whereas as much as 3s. or 4s. per ton was paid as an iron ore mining royalty in England.

He advocated international government action to bring wages and the standard of living in other European countries approximately to the British level, thereby eliminating uneven competition.

WOMAN CANDIDATE CONTINUES IN RACE

Mrs. Edith H. McFadden of Cambridge, who recently filed as an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on a tax reform platform, will go through with her plans for a campaign, she has announced after communications with Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, regarding possible withdrawal.

Ordinarily a Republican, Mrs. McFadden offered to leave the race under certain conditions, including acceptance by the party nominee for Governor of her policy of narrowing down tax exemptions to property actually used for educational, religious, charitable purposes. Mr. Prescott declined to comply with this and other conditions, one of which was reimbursement of her campaign expenses, and Mrs. McFadden will continue in the campaign.

WAGE RISE GRANTED BY RAIL ARBITERS

Wage increases of three cents an hour have been granted to employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway by the award of a board of arbitration of which James J. Kerwin, an attorney of Lowell, was chairman. The new wages, retroactive to May 2, are 62 cents and 67 cents an hour.

While James H. Vahey, representing the Car Men's Union, concurred in the award, Fred A. Cummings, vice-president of the company and third member of the board, dissented. He declared the rise will make it necessary to increase fares and probably to discontinue some railway and bus lines. He argued that the cost of living has decreased and that car men wages are already higher than the earnings of textile, shoe and other factory workers who pay most of the company's fares.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE REPORTS INCREASES

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (P)—With the exception of the textile industry, New England has substantially shown increases in almost every line of business the last year, according to reports of the New England Shipper's Advisory Board, which has been in session here as guests of the Bridgeport Traffic Association. In addition to the chairman of commodity committees, the business committee also made their reports of conditions.

E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, declared that New England industry should pay more attention to transportation management and criticized the opinion held by many manufacturers that such a department was unnecessary.

HOOVER INDORSED BY WOMEN'S GROUP

An indorsement of Herbert Hoover for President by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, and 24 other Massachusetts women active in civic affairs and discussions has been made public by Mrs. Hopkins on the eve of departure on a trip to Europe.

The statement declared that the signers, independents and Republicans, were "concerned more with ideals and principles and the quality of leadership in our national government than in parties." Among the signers were Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Winona O. Pinkham, Miss Edith Guerrier, and Miss Elizabeth F. Stevens.

CHAPEL AT 'CUTS' RESCINDED

Students at Tufts College in metropolitan Boston will hereafter be allowed no absences from morning chapel, it is announced at the college. Under the old system 20 "cuts" a year were granted; but with incursions in size of the college body, each student will now be required to attend twice a week instead of daily, but with absences eliminated.

WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATED

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (P)—The World War memorial here was dedicated on Saturday. It stands atop Walnut Hill Park and is a monument with limestone shaft 12 feet in diameter rising 90 feet with an American eagle, wings outspread, surmounting it. The memorial cost \$165,000.

REHABILITATION BEGUN IN STORM AREA OF FLORIDA

Rebuilding Starts—Shops and Roads Are Reopened.—Clothing Supplied

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (P)—

Rehabilitation needs crowd the picture of emergency relief in the storm area of Florida.

While caring for the immediate needs of the thousands of homeless, officials look forward to measures for re-establishing the refugees and furnishing them a new start until they can pick up their own burdens.

End of Emergency Foreseen

Howard W. Selby, chairman of the Palm Beach County Red Cross Committee, said his chapter was formally to request that the national Red Cross take over all relief work. He said his workers would continue through this week, but that the real emergency period probably would end by the middle of the week.

Florida cities were speeding additional supplies and personnel. Buses and trucks offered the most feasible means of transporting relief to the tier of razed towns along the shores of Lake Okechobee. Crews were engaged in clearing highways not under water. They were reporting the finding of many bodies.

At Palm Beach and West Palm Beach carpenters sought to repair the damage and enable the communities to get back to work. Many stores, closed during the last week, planned to open again.

The problem of rehabilitation of farms occupied relief forces. Estimates made by Fred H. Hayes of Miami for the Federal Government said that the farm loss had been approximately \$2,500,000 in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, and that a minimum of \$300,000 was required to assure that there will be a winter crop.

Estimates in Flooded Area

O. C. Geiger, who was dispatched into the flooded area of Lake Okechobee by Chairman Selby, reported that he estimated the fatalities at 1500 Negroes and 700 white persons. He counted destruction of property at 95 per cent and said that 98 per cent of the livestock and poultry was destroyed.

Scarcely a town within a long radius had a quota of refugees. Tents and rations were being supplied to farmers anxious to go back to their ruined homes to make a new start.

Clothing has been furnished to 8500 refugees by the Salvation Army in charge of the depot here and three truck loads were sent to Pahokee and Belle Glade. While clothing has been received in substantial quantities, E. E. Vorenburg, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, where such supplies are received, said that much more is needed to care for the situation.

Porto Rican Relief Work

Progressing Efficiently

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (P)—At a meeting of representatives of 75 of the island's 77 towns, 284,000 homeless were reported from 38 of the towns. Henry M. Baker, national disaster relief director of the Red Cross, said that the total was probably double this.

The Red Cross representatives, while requesting additional supplies, reported relief work progressing efficiently.

Two steamships were on their way to Porto Rico and Mayaguez with relief supplies donated by the people of the Dominican Republic to be distributed through the Red Cross.

Mr. Baker, who returned from a trip to the Virgin Islands, said that 17,500 persons in St. Croix needed help.

"I have never worked at the scene of any disaster where similar eager co-operation and zeal to help was expressed," he said in speaking of the situation here. "Every doctor on the island is working for us and there is hardly a man, woman or child of the middle or upper classes who has not asked to do something or who is not taking an active part in the work."

ROYALTIES CHECK MINING INDUSTRY

BY WHOLESALE FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

LONDON—M. Phillips Price, speaking at a mass meeting of miners at Millom, Cumberland, said that one reason for the unemployment in Brit-

ain was the fact that in Spain and Morocco iron ore workers were paid only 2s. 9d. daily, enabling employers to send their products to England cheaper than they could be obtained in Britain. A nominal royalty is payable there, he said, whereas as much as 3s. or 4s. per ton was paid as an iron ore mining royalty in England.

He advocated international government action to bring wages and the standard of living in other European countries approximately to the British level, thereby eliminating uneven competition.

WOMAN CANDIDATE CONTINUES IN RACE

Mrs. Edith H. McFadden of Cambridge, who recently filed as an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on a tax reform platform, will go through with her plans for a campaign, she has announced after communications with Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, regarding possible withdrawal.

Ordinarily a Republican, Mrs. McFadden offered to leave the race under certain conditions, including acceptance by the party nominee for Governor of her policy of narrowing down tax exemptions to property actually used for educational, religious, charitable purposes. Mr. Prescott declined to comply with this and other conditions, one of which was reimbursement of her campaign expenses, and Mrs. McFadden will continue in the campaign.

WAGE RISE GRANTED BY RAIL ARBITERS

Wage increases of three cents an hour have been granted to employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway by the award of a board of arbitration of which James J. Kerwin, an attorney of Lowell, was chairman. The new wages, retroactive to May 2, are 62 cents and 67 cents an hour.

While James H. Vahey, representing the Car Men's Union, concurred in the award, Fred A. Cummings, vice-president of the company and third member of the board, dissented. He declared the rise will make it necessary to increase fares and probably to discontinue some railway and bus lines. He argued that the cost of living has decreased and that car men wages are already higher than the earnings of textile, shoe and other factory workers who pay most of the company's fares.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE REPORTS INCREASES

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (P)—With the exception of the textile industry, New England has substantially shown increases in almost every line of business the last year, according to reports of the New England Shipper's Advisory Board, which has been in session here as guests of the Bridgeport Traffic Association. In addition to the chairman of commodity committees, the business committee also made their reports of conditions.

E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, declared that New England industry should pay more attention to transportation management and criticized the opinion held by many manufacturers that such a department was unnecessary.

HOOVER INDORSED BY WOMEN'S GROUP

An indorsement of Herbert Hoover for President by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, and 24 other Massachusetts women active in civic affairs and discussions has been made public by Mrs. Hopkins on the eve of departure on a trip to Europe.

The statement declared that the signers, independents and Republicans, were "concerned more with ideals and principles and the quality of leadership in our national government than in parties." Among the signers were Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Winona O. Pinkham, Miss Edith Guerrier, and Miss Elizabeth F. Stevens.

CHAPEL AT 'CUTS' RESCINDED

Students at Tufts College in metropolitan Boston will hereafter be allowed no absences from morning chapel, it is announced at the college. Under the old system 20 "cuts" a year were granted; but with incursions in size of the college body, each student will now be required to attend twice a week instead of daily, but with absences eliminated.

WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATED

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (P)—The World War memorial here was dedicated on Saturday. It stands atop Walnut Hill Park and is a monument with limestone shaft 12 feet in diameter rising 90 feet with an American eagle, wings outspread, surmounting it. The memorial cost \$165,000.

TIGHT MONEY TO CONTINUE, BANKERS SAY

High Rates Due to Absorption by Stock Market, Financiers Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

WASHINGTON—That the "tight money" situation will continue until there has been a substantial liquidation in securities is the opinion of a number of financial experts set forth in the current issue of the United States Banker.

The Federal Reserve banks were abundantly justified in raising the discount rates and they may be obliged to raise them higher, according to W. H. Wood, president of the American Trust Company.

The only apprehension is that the Federal Reserve authorities, under criticism, might make the mistake of tempering too long. Interest rates may slow up business finally but that is better than to wait until the credit situation is so badly strained that it would take several years to recover from collapse, he believes.

Money Rates to Stay
S. Stern, vice-president of the Seaboard National Bank of New York, writes that money rates for commercial paper will probably be maintained at present levels during the remainder of the year. Bumper harvests in Canada and the United States and financing of the cotton crop will continue to put a heavy strain on the resources of the banks, he says. Increased industrial activity in certain lines is also looked for.

If foreign exchange rates are indicators of what is likely to happen, it would seem that capital formerly lent abroad for short terms will continue to be partially repatriated, and that deposits will be attracted from certain foreign centers, the bankers indicate.

Whether such movements will lead to gold imports from England and Holland, the two countries where the dollar quotation is closest to the gold price, is in no small degree upon the future attitude of the Federal Reserve banks.

The extent to which brokers' loans have drained money away from productive enterprise can be determined by analyzing the sources from which these funds come and estimating how much legitimate business requires under existing conditions.

It is pointed out that total demand loans in New York City increased between Aug. 17 and Sept. 15 more than \$1,000,000,000. This great sum would probably have been employed, if it had not gone into the stock market, to purchase one of several kinds of paper: bank acceptances; short-term securities; government and industrial; commercial paper; short-term foreign loans; certificates of deposit.

Taken From Business
"Undoubtedly, also, if the rates for short-term money had not proved so attractive, a certain share would have been invested for longer terms, viz., in the actual purchase of bonds."

Wholesale GOWNS Export
Original designs and exact copies of Continental Models in all sizes. Outlines a special feature.

Anglo-Northern Transport Company
Shipbrokers, Etc.
20, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND

Total Abstiners
You should provide for all your insurable risks the A & G way. Personal attention is always given to any enquiry. Please write for particulars, mentioning the class of business you are interested in.

THE ABSTAINERS & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office: 142 Edmund St., Birmingham
London Office: Insurance House, Kingsway, W. C. 2

MR. TILSON RENOMINATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Col. John Q. Tilson, majority leader in the national House of Representatives, was renominated for Congress from the Third Connecticut District.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

Emil Burgin, entrant in the non-stop race, gave up the attempt at Albuquerque where he ran into a dust storm.

Prizes were presented the fliers at a banquet in their honor given by the Chamber of Commerce. All those landing here received \$100 from the air race committee.

TIGHT MONEY TO CONTINUE, BANKERS SAY

High Rates Due to Absorption by Stock Market, Financiers Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

WASHINGTON—That the "tight money" situation will continue until there has been a substantial liquidation in securities is the opinion of a number of financial experts set forth in the current issue of the United States Banker.

The Federal Reserve banks were abundantly justified in raising the discount rates and they may be obliged to raise them higher, according to W. H. Wood, president of the American Trust Company.

The only apprehension is that the Federal Reserve authorities, under criticism, might make the mistake of tempering too long. Interest rates may slow up business finally but that is better than to wait until the credit situation is so badly strained that it would take several years to recover from collapse, he believes.

Money Rates to Stay
S. Stern, vice-president of the Seaboard National Bank of New York, writes that money rates for commercial paper will probably be maintained at present levels during the remainder of the year. Bumper harvests in Canada and the United States and financing of the cotton crop will continue to put a heavy strain on the resources of the banks, he says. Increased industrial activity in certain lines is also looked for.

If foreign exchange rates are indicators of what is likely to happen, it would seem that capital formerly lent abroad for short terms will continue to be partially repatriated, and that deposits will be attracted from certain foreign centers, the bankers indicate.

Whether such movements will lead to gold imports from England and Holland, the two countries where the dollar quotation is closest to the gold price, is in no small degree upon the future attitude of the Federal Reserve banks.

The extent to which brokers' loans have drained money away from productive enterprise can be determined by analyzing the sources from which these funds come and estimating how much legitimate business requires under existing conditions.

It is pointed out that total demand loans in New York City increased between Aug. 17 and Sept. 15 more than \$1,000,000,000. This great sum would probably have been employed, if it had not gone into the stock market, to purchase one of several kinds of paper: bank acceptances; short-term securities; government and industrial; commercial paper; short-term foreign loans; certificates of deposit.

Taken From Business
"Undoubtedly, also, if the rates for short-term money had not proved so attractive, a certain share would have been invested for longer terms, viz., in the actual purchase of bonds."

Wholesale GOWNS Export
Original designs and exact copies of Continental Models in all sizes. Outlines a special feature.

Anglo-Northern Transport Company
Shipbrokers, Etc.
20, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND

Total Ab

GLASGOW BUILDS VESSEL TO BURN PULVERIZED COAL

First Vessel Specially Designed to Employ New Form of Fuel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—A vital development in marine engineering is indicated by the placing with the Blythswood Shipbuilding Company (Limited), Scotstoun, Glasgow, by the Berwind-Moor Steamship Company (Limited), Liverpool, of an order for a cargo-carrying steamer of 8000 tons dead weight, in which pulverized coal will be used as fuel for the raising of steam. This is the first vessel specially designed and built for the use of pulverized coal as fuel.

The vessel will be a coal and iron ore carrier, about 400 feet in length, 52 feet in breadth, 32 feet in depth, and of 8000 tons dead weight. The designed speed is 10½ to 11 knots.

The "raw" coal will be carried in ordinary bunkers and it will be pulverized on board by a special plant, which will require comparatively little space, but will rise through the decks to a fair height. After being reduced to a fine powder the coal will pass into a hermetically sealed storage chamber, from which it will be forced into the furnaces through nozzles, in a way similar to that used for oil fuel, and will form a fine spray, which, when burning, will maintain a constant heat, easily controlled by the engineers in charge.

It is believed that the use of pulverized coal as fuel for steam-raising will have a number of advantages. The stoking will be as simple as that of oil, and there will be no open furnace doors, no stokers such as those employed on board ordinary coal-fired vessels; and the stokehold will always be clean and cool. Incidentally, the use of pulverized coal will mean an increased demand for the home product, and will entail in consequence, more work for miners.

HOTELS URGE CONTROL OF TOURIST CAMPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, Ont.—Hotel proprietors of the province have appealed to the provincial government for action in respect of the increasing number of tourist stopping places. Hotels are feeling the competition of these resorts very keenly. The rush of United States motor tourists has led to the establishing of thousands of casual tourist homes along the highway, and it is charged that some of them are undesirable on moral and temperance grounds.

Where the homes are organized into "chains," or where they are subject to municipal restrictions, there is little complaint; but the hotel men believe there should be a provincial standard and a reasonable license fee.

OIL RECIPROCITY FOR U. S. AND HOLLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The United States of America has recognized Holland as a reciprocating state under the terms of the United States Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The Hague Government has been notified of this decision by the United States Minister in that city.

As a result of this decision the Colonial Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will undertake the search and exploitation of important oil concessions granted to this company some time ago under the proviso that the United States of America would make the above-mentioned declaration of reciprocity for Dutch oil interests in the United States. Thus the negotiations in this matter have been satisfactorily completed.

advertising of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will undertake the search and exploitation of important oil concessions granted to this company some time ago under the proviso that the United States of America would make the above-mentioned declaration of reciprocity for Dutch oil interests in the United States. Thus the negotiations in this matter have been satisfactorily completed.

Movies Induce Reading of Books

Wireless Also Responsible for Revival of Books Forgotten for Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—When motion pictures became popular, and again when the wireless spread everywhere, much concern was expressed that these developments might lessen interest in and the demand for books. Very definite evidence that the reverse is the case is now supplied by the Croydon Libraries Committee.

The committee says, in a report it has just issued, that both the wireless and the movies have given great stimulus to the reading of books, many of which had become moribund and had not been in circulation for years. The British Broadcasting Company co-operates with libraries throughout the country by providing information concerning all books mentioned in broadcast lectures or in other features, and the Croydon committee says it has purchased every book thus recommended.

In addition to the list received from the broadcasting company, the central library in Croydon has a private receiving set of its own, and an attendant listens in on all literary lectures in order that no time may be lost in providing library patrons with any book mentioned, provided its purchase seems within reason. So far as the moving pictures are concerned, it has been noticed that any film dealing with an established literary work invariably causes a demand for the original book. This has been notably the case with "Notre Dame" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection," while old works of lesser importance, like "Ben Hur," have again been widely read.

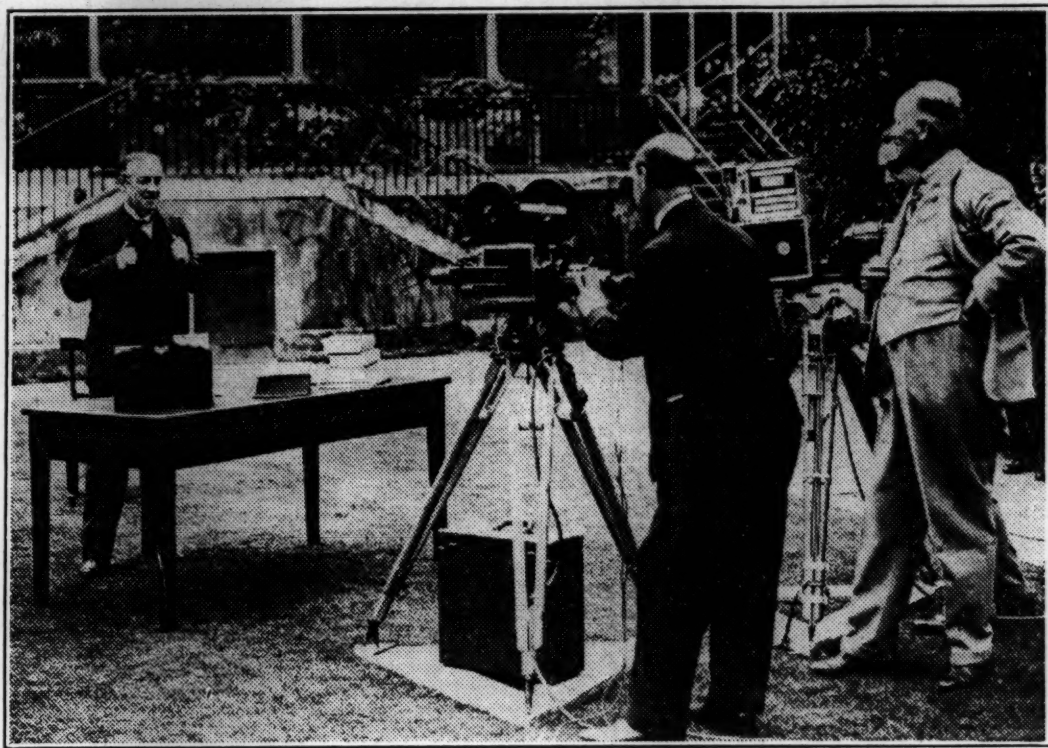
Afghan Precedent Thrown to Winds as Queen Souriya Discards the Purdah

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA—The news that Queen Souriya and members of the Afghan royal family have finally discarded the purdah and have dined unveiled in Kabul in the presence of persons other than members of their family, has come as a welcome surprise, says the Statesman.

There was some doubt as to whether, as in Persia, the Queen would her return to Afghanistan disappear once more into the obscurity prescribed by the law of the mulahs. This event, therefore, is of great significance to the Moslem world. It is another tribute to the courage of King Amanullah, who has deliberately and at great personal risk thrown off the age-old yoke of the mulahs, who, though they may lament this affront to Islam, dare not openly belittle the King's command. A deputation of mulahs waited on the King some time back and bewailed his act in allowing the members of his family to go unveiled in public. The King asked them if there was any purdah in their own villages. "No, Your Majesty," they said, "for the villagers are poor folk and their women must needs go out unveiled to earn their livelihood."

"Since you know charity begins at home," replied the King, "when you have made your villagers appreciate the blessings of the purdah come back to me and I will obey you."

Less Exacting Than Old-Fashioned Mob Oratory



MR. BALDWIN IN THE ACT OF BEING PHONO-FILMED
British Premier Is Here Seen in the Garden of His Official Residence at No. 10 Downing Street, Making the Voice and Picture Records to Be Taken Round the Country in the Conservative Party's Vans Ready for the Coming General Election.

Novel Electioneering Device in Britain as Party Vans Take Phono-Films on Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has introduced an amusing and novel method of electioneering.

Shortly before leaving for Aix-les-Bains, where he is accustomed to spend his summer holidays, Mr. Baldwin spoke for 15 minutes to two "phono-film" cameras in the garden of his house at 10 Downing Street.

This "talking film" will be released for audiences in all parts of the country by the Conservative Party's travelling vans, which are being extensively used now in preparation for the next general election.

For the first time in the history of Parliament every man and woman in the country will therefore have an opportunity of hearing the Prime Minister.

BELGIAN RAILROADS ARE SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Belgium's state railroads—which are a curious mixture of state enterprise combined with private capital since September, 1926, when railroad shares were presented to all holders of the Belgian floating debt to assist in bringing about the stabilization of the inflated Belgian currency—have progressed remarkably under the "mixed régime" during the past 16 months. A recent report published by the railroad company shows that the net profit during this period amounted to 672,100,000 francs.

Figured in gold francs, the capital of the company has increased by 25 per cent. The receipts, however, have increased by only 20 per cent, while expenses have increased by 43 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that railroad fares and freight rates are lower in Belgium than before the World War; wages for railroad employees, on the other hand, have risen at least 15 per cent.

CEYLON PRISONERS GET TRADE AT SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—Various experiments were introduced in the prisons in Ceylon last year with a view to reforming the convicts. These experiments have been altogether successful.

SAFETY FIRST

With Shareholding Capital of over one million pounds and a reputation for many years of commercial prudence and probity, we offer:

FREE OF TAX 5% FREE OF TAX
on all investments of £1 and upwards, immediate withdrawals.

Liberal Advances on House Property in any District.

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY
Portman Square, London
ENGLAND

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED Contractors

for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE: 157 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, London, S. W. 1
WEST END BRANCH: 41 South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

LADIES GLOVES of Reliable Quality

PULL ON SAC REINDEER FABRIC in Beaver, Camel, Pastelle, White or Black. Price 3/11

ENGLISH WASHABLE DOE-SKIN in Nude, Sand, Pastelle, or Grey. Price 8/11

PULL ON SHAPE FINE FRENCH WASHABLE SUEDE in all the best makes and newest shades. Price 10/6

ELASTIC WRIST ENGLISH CHAMOIS in natural or white. Prices 6/11 and 8/11

Harvey Nichols & Co. Limited
Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1, England

proof that the Communists' unions whose relation with the Social Democratic unions are at present strained had prepared to overturn the democratic government in Latvia and that they have received subvention from Moscow. It is stated that for propaganda purposes alone they had received 260,000 lats. The newspapers and magazines published by these unions were at the same time suppressed. The abolished unions had 5000 members.

Dane to Study Arctic Aviation

Greenland to Be Mapped Out—Station Sought for Hydroplanes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—A Danish naval aviator is on his way to Greenland in order to ascertain the most suitable localities at which Danish hydroplanes can be stationed there.

The chief of the Danish naval aviation department has for some time been urging that this should be done. He considers that in view of the fact that Denmark possesses so large a colony in the polar regions, it is her duty to install aviation in Greenland in order to gain a fund of experience concerning arctic aviation. Denmark would then be able to supply authentic information on this subject when other nations are in need of enlightenment.

There are, however, other and more practical problems to be solved in connection with the flying inspection and improving communications between the different parts of this vast country. Greenland must be photographed from the air and mapped out.

A first move in this direction will be the photographing of Disco Island.

SALES MANAGER. I wish

to serve a Manufacturing or Distributive business of highest type and standing which needs help on the selling side. My ability, experience, character and credentials will stand the "acid test." I now earn a four-figure income and have valid reasons for seeking new connection. Write BM/HENNA, London, W. C. 1, England.

COMMUNISTIC UNIONS IN LATVIA SUPPRESSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RIGA, Latvia—The Ministry of the Interior in Latvia has abolished no less than 12 unions and closed the central bureau in Riga of the Workers' Association, on the ground that they are Communistic and therefore illegal. The police have

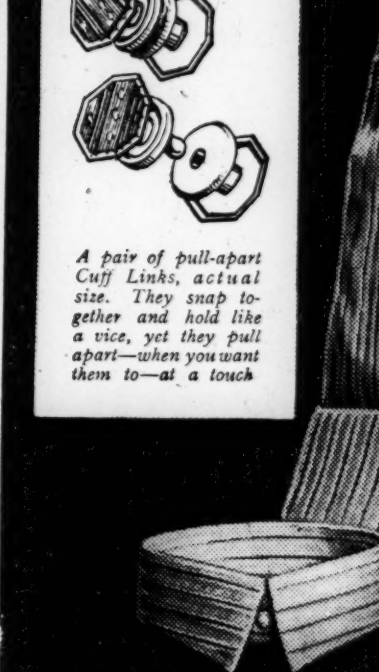
HOLDRON BALHAM, S.W.2

Early Autumn Fashion Show

MILLINERY COATS & CHILDREN'S WEAR

We stock the "Aquatic" Raincoat
110-148 High Road, Balham
London, S. W. 12, Eng.

A pair of pull-apart Cuff Links, actual size. They snap together and hold like a vice, yet they pull apart—when you want them to—at a touch



LUSTRE SHIRTS Remarkable Value

ANOTHER outstanding example of the remarkable value that Meakers offer finds expression in the moderately priced Rich Lustre Shirts showing in all their shops this week.

They have a wonderful silk like appearance and are produced in some entirely new designs and fast colours which have been chosen to harmonize with the clothes men now wear.

6/9 each

Collars to match fitted with twin tabs and celluloid supports 10½d. In addition to the above Meakers offer exceptional value in woven lustres at 8/6, 10/6, 15/6, 17/6, also fast colour Print shirts 5/—.

Collars to match these at proportionate prices.

Meakers invite you to test these Lustre Shirts. They give pleasure, comfort, satisfaction. Meakers fit you so that body, neck and arm are correct (three fittings to every neck size).

With every Shirt sold Meakers are prepared to supply a pair of Half-a-Crown "Pull-Apart" Cuff Links at half price (for a limited period only). They fit closely and keep the wrist effect of the shirt smarter, tidier. They enable the proper portion of the cuff length to be seen.

MEAKERS

New Shop Open: PORTSMOUTH—175 Commercial Road.
47-48 PICCADILLY 91 SHAFESBURY AVE. 167 STRAND 35 KINGWAY 35-36 CHEAPSIDE
WEST END, 157 CHANCERY LANE (Opp. C.T.F.) 133 GREENWICH ROAD 404 BRISTOL ROAD
VICTORIA, 142 VICTORIA STREET KALING THE BROADWAY BRISTOL, 404 BRISTOL ROAD
GLASGOW, 308 HIGH ROAD HILFORD, 166 HIGH ROAD KENNINGTON, 197 HIGH STREET
HIGHBURY, Highbury Corner PUTNEY, 30 HIGH STREET EDGWARE RD., 420 EDGWARE RD.
KINGSTON, 20 CLARENCE STREET ENFIELD, 7 CHURCH ST. FOREST GATE, WOODBRIDGE RD.
HACKNEY, 307 MARK STREET BALHAM, 107 HIGH RD. FINGERS, RD., MET. R.V. STN.
WOOLWICH, 99 POWIS STREET KILBURN, 88 HIGH ROAD WOOD GREEN, 14 HIGH ROAD
LINSBURY PK., FINSBURY PARK, GLASHAM, 152 HIGH ST. HAMMERSMITH, THE KING ST.
WIMBORNE, HILL ROAD PECKHAM, 77 RYE LANE GOLDERS GREEN, ROAD, 24
Croydon Watford Brighton Eastbourne Southampton Nottingham
Meakers Ltd., 91 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W. 1, Eng.

Attractive AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS

Fashionable in design, and made from materials that we can guarantee to give satisfaction in wear.



BECOMING GOWN in black chiffon velvet, skirt with two circular flounces in front and sash at back, simple bodice with long, tight-fitting sleeves shaped over the hand. Price 98/6



MATRON'S SEMI-EVENING GOWN in lace over georgette, bodice cut on long, straight lines, skirt gracefully draped with uneven hem. In black and a few good colours. Price 98/6



ATTRACTIVE LACE DANCE FROCK, skirt with three one-sided flounces, bodice with V-neck, finished at waist with novelty silver belt. In black and a few good colours. Price 98/6

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Important Sale of Works of Art and Antiques at Touch House, Stirling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Collectors and dealers from all parts of the country, and even from the United States, were present recently at an important sale of antique furniture, paintings, and other works of art held at Touch House, near Stirling, which, along with the estate of the same name, was recently sold by Sir Douglas Spink Stewart to C. A. Buchanan, Dererian, Stirling.

Sir Douglas Spink Stewart is a representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland, and the Touch estate has been in the possession of his family for centuries, a charter for the Barony of Gargunnock having been granted to Sir Walter Seton by Mary Queen of Scots, whose devoted attendant, Mary Seton, was a daughter of the sixth Lord Seton. Sir Alexander Seton, son of the first Earl of Huntly, was made Hereditary Armorer-Bearer to the King by charter from King James III of Scotland in 1488, and this was confirmed by King Charles II. The families of Seton and Stewart were united by the marriage



A delicious meal always ready in your store cupboard.

BRAND'S A-1 POTTED MEATS AND SWEET PICKLES

BRAND & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E. W. & ENG.
Makers of Brand's Essence of Beef and Essence of Chicken.

Obtainable from CHARLES & CO., 43rd Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, Opposite Grand Central Terminal, NEW YORK CITY

Thousands have seen how this food is made

In the making of Shredded Wheat every thought and care is taken to produce a food that shall be scrupulously clean, pure and wholesome. That this object has been fully attained is the unanimous verdict of the thousands of men and women who visit the Shredded Wheat factory each year. These visitors include food specialists and experts from every branch of industry. All have declared themselves impressed by the ideal working conditions and the happy well-cared-for staff.

Shredded Wheat is thoroughly cooked before being packed and therefore comes to the table ready to serve. This, combined with its low price, means a double economy in the home.



RAYON INDUSTRY SPREADING FAST THROUGH SOUTH

Five States Now Sharing in
Expansion and New Sites
Are Being Surveyed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
RICHMOND, Va.—The South has seldom been as enthusiastic as it is over the prospects of building up in the next few years a great rayon industry. Five states are now sharing in this rayon expansion, and more are expected to follow. Richmond, Covington, and Waynesboro in this state are getting large rayon producing works.

Roanoke and Hopewell have been rayon centers for several years and continue to witness great plant extensions. The Viscoze, du Pont, Tubize and Industrial companies are centering mass production in Virginia, these being the four largest rayon interests in the United States.

Elizabeth and Johnson City, Tenn., expect increased prosperity with the beginning of production in the new Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants. Rome, Ga., has its new Chatham works, and Burlington, N. C., another large factory controlled by Chicago interests. The Delaware Rayon Company at New Castle, Del., is expanding, and the American Enka Corporation is soon to decide on three sites for a 10,000,000-pound plant in Virginia, Tennessee or North Carolina, negotiations depending on the consolidation of smaller properties into a concrete acreage.

Three Units Under Construction

Three units of the rayon plant under construction at Burlington, N. C., are practically completed. They are each 100,000 square feet in area, and are the first of a number which are to be built at Burlington by Albert M. Johnson, president of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

In Asheville, N. C., a plant for the manufacture of rayon wearing apparel for women has been organized by Philip Michalove of Asheville, and production will start as soon as all machinery is installed. Mr. Michalove has incorporated the new business as the Reliance Underwear Company.

Cotton Mills Consolidated

Consolidation of the Neely Traversa Cotton Mills of York, S. C., under the firm name of the Neely-Traversa Mills, Inc., was effected at a meeting of stockholders at York, S. C. The consolidation firm is capitalized at \$150,000. The consolidation is for operation purposes. The mills manufacture cotton goods.

Textile mills in the Fifth Federal Reserve District are working short hours and disposing of their output with difficulty, says the monthly summary of business and agricultural conditions prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Street Railway Declared to Be Regaining Field

(Continued from Page 1)

Successful! Mr. Richardson said. Accidents have been materially reduced and merchants who first opposed the move are now for it.

"The time is now at hand when the streets of the large cities will no longer be able to handle street car, vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For that reason rapid transit appears to be the biggest subject for study in the future.

"The ultimate plan that can readily be accomplished gives to vehicular traffic the present street level, creates a new sub-surface level to give electric cars and trains an uninterrupted right-of-way and provides an intermediate level for pedestrians.

The report on rapid transit of the committee headed by Mr. Richardson advocates a four-way plan for financing rapid transit. Under this plan the cost would be borne by the city, the property owners, the car riders and the automobile owners. The city's share would be met by taxation to pay for construction and equipment, the property owners' by assessments, the car riders' by taxation and the motorists' by license fees and special taxation.

YALE'S ENTERING CLASS REPRESENTS 41 STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The board of admissions of Yale University announces that 896 students have been admitted to the freshman class. This is the largest entering class in Yale's history, and represent 41 states, and four foreign countries. New York has the largest number with 231. Connecticut has 220; New Jersey, 77.

Mail Orders Filled
The Betsy Ross
ARCH SUPPORT SHOE
FOR WOMEN

\$7.50 to \$11.11 Widths AAAA to EEE
Sizes 1 to 11 Over 35 Styles
Sold exclusively at

Family Shoe Store
30-12 SEVENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
55 Years of Satisfactory Service

Reputation Assures Satisfaction
HOUSE AND HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ohio 65, and Massachusetts, 58. The foreign countries represented are France, Mexico, Venezuela, and Canada.

Freshmen Week began with students who intend to earn all or part of their expenses reporting to the bureau of appointments to arrange their hours of work. On Wednesday the new students will receive their schedules of study, and will confer with their faculty advisers. On Friday evening the entire student body will be addressed by Dr. James R. Angell, president. Recitations begin Friday morning.

Women's Influence Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

much more subtle proofs that students of both sexes are conscious of the privileges of citizenship and alive to its responsibilities. Were this not so the country as a whole might be discouraged at the state of its vast educational enterprises, and cynical concerning the results of university training.

Dr. Reinhardt went on to point out that college students as a group are keenly alive to the value to themselves of their voting privilege. "The tremendous issues of the coming campaign," she said, "were not written into party platforms over night; they have been shaping ever since the war or before it; to college men and women the war is a vivid reality.

"Because of the content of today's college curriculum, and the emphasis put upon the study of government, its practical as well as its theoretical applications, they hold definite opinions as to what the war produced of social, economic and political dilemmas.

Students Against War

"As a group, students believe war is not a method government should use to solve human problems; they do not want to see the war repeated; they believe that education, if it be broad enough, and if it include reliable information, is the root of international good will. War, students agree, is not made between friendly nations, nor against the will of the people, and the vote is the voice of the people."

Dr. Reinhardt went on to point out that sociology, economics and international affairs have come into their own in the colleges less as abstruse subjects to be tolled over than as avenues of approach to actual conditions, events, parliaments, congresses, and all those most stirring activities and clashes of opinion which influence the current of contemporary life.

"These study subjects," she said, "have attracted untold students because they show what government has and has not done, and what it might do; moreover, what lack there is in national life of social and moral strength and of knowledge of the will among nations to inhabit their world peacefully together. Intelligent participation in the vote is the practical expression of what has been learned in such matters.

"Today girls graduate from college," Dr. Reinhardt went on, "and they generally busy themselves in one of two ways: In a business or profession, or in marriage. More directly and unavoidably than ever before in our history, the woman as an individual is brought face to face with the political complexion of the country.

New Awareness of Politics

"It is not so much that she requires certain conditions for contentment and satisfaction in her ordinary life, or that she wishes to be more comfortable and to enjoy more prosperity than her fore-mother did. But women are made aware, as no other generation has been, that national prosperity and security and individual safety and liberty are one and the same.

"The way of protest against conditions which do not suit women or which seem to them incompatible with the grant of the Constitution, is the vote. The vote is the voice of the individual on matters of municipal management, the standard of life in the community, the Nation's place among nations, the conduct of public schools and the administration of public utilities.

"The vote should be based on information. Out of information comes unprejudiced conviction. The issues of the coming campaign challenge citizens to test their knowledge and

17th CAFETERIA

724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House

Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

Emily Paull
Distinctive
Millinery
Making and Repairing
OPEN EVENINGS

2471 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Col. 9863 Washington, D. C.

OLNEY INN
On Olney Farm
OLNEY, MARYLAND
Chicken Dinner, \$2.00
Hickory Smoked Ham Dinner, \$1.50
LUNCHEON AND TEA
12 miles from Washington on
Georgia Avenue Pike
27 miles from Baltimore by way of
Ellicott City
Telephone Ashton 133
Open Every Day But Monday

The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Such pretty styles... such delightful colors!
Girls' New Fall Dresses
jerseys challis velveteen
crepe serge novelties \$5.95
Dresses as smart as mother's—fashions as new as grown-up sister's!
Attractive, brand-new dresses of the season's most popular fabrics—with buttons, belts, pockets and applique effects. Sizes 7 to 14 years.
New Fall Hats to Go with the New Dresses, \$2.95
Colored felts in new shapes and becoming styles
PALAIS ROYAL—Third Floor

Reputation Assures Satisfaction
HOUSE AND HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Says College Women Will Vote



DR. AURELIA REINHARDT

seek the bases of their convictions. The parties would be very ill advised indeed to ignore the certainty of a vigorous expression from college students throughout the country.

"Youth is naturally exacting and our students are not only eager to vote on the live issues of the day; they are ready to do so, trained by study and research and discussion to think individually, rather than along partisan lines. They will use fact rather than prejudice to base their opinions, and through their vote they will demand an ideal standard of social, moral and political accomplishment in government."

Make Sacrifices to Vote
Dr. Reinhardt thought that, convenient or not, students take a kind of joy in making sacrifices in order to cast their votes. "They will," she said, "take 'cuts' that would perhaps be more convenient to them at another time; they will make journeys, often, for the sake of voting in their home precincts; many will have arranged to vote by mail or have registered to vote in their own college communities.

"Whenever they vote it will take time, and they are busy, but their minds are made up that it is going to be worth it, no mistake about that."

Dr. Reinhardt continued, "College girls take a phenomenal interest in matters affecting their own future status in business or home life, and since the applications of the interest are bound to exercise an influence on the governmental point of view and method, they know that it is of little use that they themselves know how to keep house well or to ably discharge the obligations of some profession if the community housekeeping is slipshod, covered with the dust of inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption, or if there is unfair discrimination against them in affairs they are capable of undertaking."

Dr. Reinhardt believed that it is of great moment to the nation, therefore, that the way is more and more opened for women to hold responsible places in departments of the Federal Government as administrators of the children's bureau, the women's bureau, and the junior division of the United States employment bureau.

"They know," she said, "that it is unreasonable that not more than a percent of the administrative positions in education today are held by women, but they are ready to work to make the attitude of the public more favorable, to persuade appointees

boards and city commissions the women are eligible for such places. They know that, unless they prove themselves capable, they cannot hope for admission to such places of endeavor and opportunity as they desire.

Overcoming Discrimination
"They know that sometimes a greater degree of capability than is required of men will be required of them. But they are studying to adapt themselves to discrimination where they find it, trusting that time will reduce it, and that they will be tested and found responsible."

"Few girls in college nowadays are willing to be 'just a secretary' or 'just a social worker' or 'just anything' when, having earned their degrees they go out to earn their places in the world. The world is wide, and they want high places in it."

"They take a large view, foresee a day of greater national well-being, and even the least ambitious, politically, among them want to share in citizenship because it will help to bring about conditions to make their own lives not only more pleasant, more free of the selfish costs of competition, more profitable to themselves; but because, inevitably, citizenship relates them to the happiness and success of their fellows."

Dr. Reinhardt believes the best preparation for active citizenship is the study of college students has shown and will continue to show national tragedies that have come about through the apathy of people and nations; they have no wish, she believes, to see that apathy continue or those tragedies repeated.

Student-wise, the individual, the altruistic and the general are linked in student thought and action; so students have gone about informing themselves concerning these important and integral matters of national life as efficiently as they have under-

Fall Hats
A complete line of the new models and colors for Autumn.
Dunlaps at \$8.50, \$10, \$20
Bonnetos at \$10

Stein, Bloch, Hats
Clothes
SIDNEY WEST, Inc.
11th and G Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SMITHS
Atwater Kent—R. C. A.
Kolster and Stromberg-Carlson
RADIOS VICTROLAS
RECORDS
Buy your radio where you can get it
SERVICED DAY AND NIGHT
18th and Columbia Road, N. W.

Service Department:
2119 Eighteenth St., N. W.
North 4896-9928 Open Evenings
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOYCE & LEWIS
CUSTOM FITTING SHOE
439-7th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

The Allies' In
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
DINNER
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike
Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Foot-Saver Shoes
The Ideal Footwear for
the American Woman
There is a refinement and distinction about them that immediately wins you. But more and beautiful as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.
Sold exclusively in
Washington, D. C. at
RICH'S
F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

taken the preparing of thesis material or the solution of contributed problems in the chemistry laboratory or the conference on social ethics.

"This," Dr. Reinhardt went on, "is only a beginning; it is, perhaps, even but a phase of the beginning. It is not fair to say of women, college or noncollege, with a franchise only eight years old, 'So much has been left undone of what could have been done.'"

"Do I think women in general have participated as they should have in the vote? That casts a shadow on the value of what has been done, to say what has not been done. Let us agree, rather, as the evidence happily allows us, to that the woman vote has steadily increased from the first, numerically and in its influence for good."

"The encouraging thing to me in the whole matter is the mounting effort and determination of women to adapt themselves to the privileges and responsibilities of voting. No one expects an infant to have the vocabulary of his elders. I think women are learning their letters very well indeed; in many clubs they have given up the papers on, say, pre-Raphaelite poetry and Colonial doorways, and are substituting painstakingly prepared, ample and constructive programs to educate themselves in the processes of government, and sound knowledge of the world in which they live.

"To me that is the important thing; the franchise has been given to women, the privilege is established; the way is clear and the abiding task of women is to find out how best to accomplish full participation in shaping the good of mankind."

Masons Increase Scholarships

Supreme Council Votes 15
More and Appropriates
\$26,200 for Purpose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Scholarships awarded annually by the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, northern jurisdiction, will be increased during the coming year from \$30 to \$45 and \$26,200 was appropriated for the purpose at the closing session of the 118th annual meeting just held here.

Additional expenditures along similar lines also will be made by subordinate Masonic bodies. It was agreed among those in attendance from the jurisdiction, which includes 15 states, that \$38,000 would be expended for educational purposes next year. Dr. F. W. Hamilton of Boston, formerly president of Tufts College, is chairman of the Educational Committee, which reported that the council now had students of both sexes in 23 universities and schools.

Dayton, O., where a new temple costing \$4,000,000 was recently completed, was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

KEENE AIRPORT OPENED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
KEENE, N. H.—Approximately 20 airplanes, including those of Marine fliers from Quantico, Va., took part in the first day's air meet dedicating the new Keene Airport here. Paul Spencer and Carl W. Fleet tied for first place in the 12-mile civilian plane race. Both covered the distance in 8 minutes, 25 seconds.

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry V. Smith
Hats of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

**Rated Highest by the
District Health Dept.**
Chestnut Farms
MILK
The Known Mother
Will Buy No Other
POTOMAC 4000
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Dorothy-Mary
Homespun**
are woven on hand looms and
modeled to one's individuality
at
Juliette Allen's
1617 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
You are cordially invited to see our
looms in operation.

THE Little Tea House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
Ten Minutes South of Highway Bridge
on Mt. Vernon Road, Arlington Ridge,
Va. Upper Road between Washington
and Alexandria.
Main 7820 or Clarendon 481
OPEN FIRES
Open Every Day Including Sunday
12 Noon to 8 P. M.

Foot-Saver Shoes
The Ideal Footwear for
the American Woman
There is a refinement and distinction about them that immediately wins you. But more and beautiful as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.
Sold exclusively in
Washington, D. C. at
RICH'S
F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

Captain Wilkins's Expedition Sails for the Antarctic

Explorer's Party Is Limited to
Pilots and Mechanics
for Two Planes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK—Capt. Sir George H. Wilkins, accompanied by two pilots and two mechanics, has just left here on board the steamship Southern Cross, of the Munson Line, for the first lap of a journey to the Antarctic.

Lashed to the deck were two Lockheed-Vega monoplanes, similar to the machine in which Captain Wilkins made the first flight across the arctic basin early this summer. He will use them in attempting to duplicate this feat near the south pole this winter.

One of the planes will be piloted by Lieut. Ben Carl Eielson, who was Captain Wilkins's pilot on the Alaska-to-Spitzbergen flight. The second monoplane will be piloted by Joseph Crossan. William Gaston and Orville Porter are the mechanics of the expedition.

Captain Wilkins's program does not include a flight to the south pole. He said he would conduct extensive aerial explorations in the vicinity of the known area of Graham Land and then attempt a flight of more than 2,000 miles to chart hitherto unknown boundaries of the antarctic continent.

The Wilkins expedition will proceed as far as Montevideo, Uruguay, on board the Southern Cross. They will then place their supplies aboard a whaling vessel, which will take them to Deception Island, approximately 100 miles from Graham Land. Deception Island is expected to make an excellent temporary base for the expedition because of the five-mile lake near its center which may serve as a landing field. There are also numerous hot springs on the island with a temperature of 140 degrees.

From Deception Island Captain Wilkins intends to make several flights across Bransfield Strait to Graham Land, carrying his equipment to a permanent base on the continent, from which he will take off on the transantarctic flight.

LADY ASTOR SAILS
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
LONDON—Lady Astor, accompanied by her daughter Phyllis, has left Southampton for the United States aboard the Aquitania.

**Orthophonic
Victrolas**
Prices \$95, \$125, \$160,
\$235, \$300
Shipped prepaid to any
reader of The Christian
Science Monitor on approval.
Convenient payment
plan arranged.

DeMott Piano & Furniture Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

**The LATCH
STRING**
Is out for you for
LUNCHEON AND DINNER
Paramount consideration
Cleanliness and Service
612 12th St., N. W., Bet. F and G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**J. H. SMALL
& SONS**
FLORISTS and
LANDSCAPE
CONTRACTORS
DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
High Quality
Dairy Products
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

**Dorothy-Mary
Homespun**
are woven on hand looms and
modeled to one's individuality
at
Juliette Allen's
1617 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
You are cordially invited to see our
looms in operation.

THE Little Tea House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
Ten Minutes South of Highway Bridge
on Mt. Vernon Road, Arlington Ridge,
Va. Upper Road between Washington
and Alexandria.
Main 7820 or Clarendon 481
OPEN FIRES
Open Every Day Including Sunday
12 Noon to 8 P. M.

Foot-Saver Shoes
The Ideal Footwear for
the American Woman
There is a refinement and distinction about them that immediately wins you. But more and beautiful as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.
Sold exclusively in
Washington, D. C. at
RICH'S
F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your selections as soon as possible.
Many Unusual and Exclusive Engraved Cards.
Prices Given Upon Request
STATIONERY, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Special Prices for a Limited Time on
Personal Engraved
Christmas Greeting Cards
You will want to avail yourself of this opportunity to secure personal engraved greeting cards at a time when you have leisure to carefully select them—and at special prices that make it worth while to place your order now. Our usual high type of engraving and fine quality cards are offered at these prices for a limited time. We suggest that you make your

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

William Penn, Founder of the Peace Colony

There have been great soldiers, men who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes. Heroes of War. In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or of arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance, men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

A CLOUD of dust rolled along the road that led from London to Essex. It completely covered and hid the narrow yellow coach which lurched from side to side as it rattled over the rough road. Beside the coach on horseback, bearing the dust grimly as he had many times faced the biting, flying salt spray, rode Captain Penn. In spite of the dust which covered him he looked very handsome and well dressed, for, although he was a very young man, in his early twenties, he was already a captain in the Royal Navy and soon to be made rear admiral.

Now and then on the long journey Captain Penn slowed his horse's pace and turned to the coach to see that all was well with his pretty wife and their tiny rosy-cheeked son, William. Sometimes Mrs. Penn lifted the curtain and peeped proudly out at her husband and dropped it again, for the cloud of dust raised by the horses' hoofs was very thick.

Dust or no dust she was very happy, for she was leaving the dingy, close chambers in the lodging house on Tower Hill. And, because of her husband's good fortune on the high seas, she was moving from London to a small estate in the village of Wanstead, in Essex, where she and her son could breathe pure fresh air while her husband was away on his ship. The journey did not seem too long, for she spent her time in day dreams. Near Wanstead was a very good school, and she made up her mind to send William there until he was old enough to go to college. No pains must be spared to educate her son, for he was the first in his father's footsteps and be a great man.

Young Admiral Penn

At their pretty home in Wanstead in the midst of beautiful flowers William Penn romped and played under the trees until he was old enough to go to school, while his father sailed the seas, and rose rapidly in rank until he became an admiral when he was still in his twenties.

Sometimes Admiral Penn was able to visit his family when his ship was in port, but for most of the time Mrs. Penn had full charge of her family of three, William and his two brothers, Richard. She taught William to be loving, unselfish, loyal to his friends and thoughtful of others.

When William was old enough to go to school, his mother and father decided to send him to a boarding school at Chigwell, which was considered a very fine one. He learned Greek and Latin, German and French and mathematics, of which he was very fond. Then after lessons were over he romped and played games with the boys and grew very vigorous and athletic.

But there were times when he stole away to his chamber, and there, leaning on the great wide window sill, he would think and dream. Nearly all of his little friends were children of Puritans and, as they heard their fathers and mothers speaking of religion a great deal, so they too talked about religion.

William's Decision

One day when he was all alone in his room a strange feeling of joy came into his heart and his whole being seemed to be thrilled. At the same time his chamber maid came in radiant with a bright glow. Happiness and peace seemed to fill the air, and William was sure he had received a message from God. From that time on he determined to lead a religious life.

All this time the Admiral was away from his ship, and when he finally reached home it was to find that Oliver Cromwell, who was the ruler of England at that time, was very much provoked with him. He no longer set foot upon English soil than he was carried away to the Tower of London, which was a prison for the nobility and people of high rank who displeased the rulers of the land. Admiral Penn was kept in the Tower five weeks, and on his release he and his family moved to Ireland.

A little later Charles II gained the throne and became the ruler of England. Years before, Admiral Penn had offered to help Charles regain the throne which had been taken away from his family by Cromwell, and so almost the very first thing he did when he became king was to make the Admiral a knight and give him a fine position in the Royal Navy. Once more, Lady Penn, as she was now called, gathered her things and moved back to London. This time she did not live in the lodging chambers, but had a very grand house in the Navy Gardens and beside that had her own coach. The King and his brother, the Duke of York, were very fond of Sir William Penn, the Admiral, and as he was quite jolly he became very popular.

At Christ Church, Oxford

And so, when the Admiral began to think of a college, he asked of the friends at court and the result was that William was sent to Christ Church, a very large and fashionable college of Oxford University. As a friend of the King's family and because he could sail a boat, ride well and was a splendid athlete, the students flocked around William. And as he was a very good student the masters were fond of him and sent very good reports to his father.

All this pleased the Admiral, for he hoped that William would graduate and become a courtier and hold office at the court of King Charles II.

Suddenly the good reports changed and the Admiral heard with dismay that his son was attending meetings of the Quakers, or the Society of Friends, which was a new sect or religion growing up in England.

The Society of Friends did not believe in war, and so they would

not join the army. Their greatest wish was to live the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." And because they tried to live this rule their lives were quiet and full of inward peace. All this seemed to be the true religion to William Penn and, wherever he could, he slipped away to their meetings.

But the Admiral was all upset, for a Quaker would never be a great man at court, he was sure. Some of William's friends were going to France to study, and the Admiral decided that in the gay life in Paris his son would forget the Quakers. And for a time William did forget. He dressed as fashionably as any of his friends and took part in all of their pleasures.

One night when he was returning from a party, a very rough man stopped him in the street and waving his rapier in front of William's nose, challenged him to fight. At that William drew his own rapier and with a simple twist of the wrist sent the ruffian's weapon flying high into the air. And instead of wounding his opponent as he might have done, William picked up the fallen rapier and returned it to its owner. The story of William's generosity spread even to England, and soon his father was prouder than ever of his son.

After two years in France and Switzerland William returned to his father's home, so French and gallant in his manners and so fashionably dressed that his father was delighted. But it was not long before William Penn gave up his sword, packed his fine clothes away in his chest, cut the long plume from his hat and began to say these and those as the Quakers did, instead of you.

A Quaker Preacher

Soon he became a Quaker preacher, and although he was allowed to preach in the streets and fields he was arrested when he began to write down his sermons in a little booklet.

All of the Admiral's friends, the King, his brother the Duke of York and others at court tried to get William to change his ideas, but he would not do it because he loved the Quaker religion of peace and friendship. At last, after nine months in prison, William was set free by the King's order, which was given out of kindness for the Admiral.

One day he started out to attend a Quaker meeting, but when he arrived at the meeting he found that the Quakers had to keep their meetings secret, for fear of the law, since in those days no one could worship openly unless they belonged to the same church as the King did.

So, when William found the soldiers in front of the doors he said nothing, but he and the other Quakers decided to hold a silent meeting. There they stood while the soldiers watched. At last William Penn felt moved to speak, and he had no sooner opened his mouth than he was arrested and carried off to prison again.

And while he was in prison he began to plan his Holy Experiment. He called it a colony in the New World where every person could worship God in his own way. They would not have to be Quakers as such, they could be Puritans or Huguenots or anything they pleased, just as long as they were Christians. And he felt so pleased with his plan that he wrote up a set of laws. No one in the colony was to carry arms, but should be at peace with his neighbor, and if they should disagree they were to take it to a court instead of quarreling about it. Every man should have a right to vote and hold office. And every child should be taught a trade. Even the prisoners would be taught to work instead of being idle in a dingy prison.

And then he began to think that the whole world would be a better place if they would settle their disputes in a great court instead of going to war. So he drew up a plan for peace which was called, "An Essay toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe."

Soon he was released from prison because his father paid his fine. And not long after, his father willed him a large estate and a great sum of money.

Penn's Peace Colony

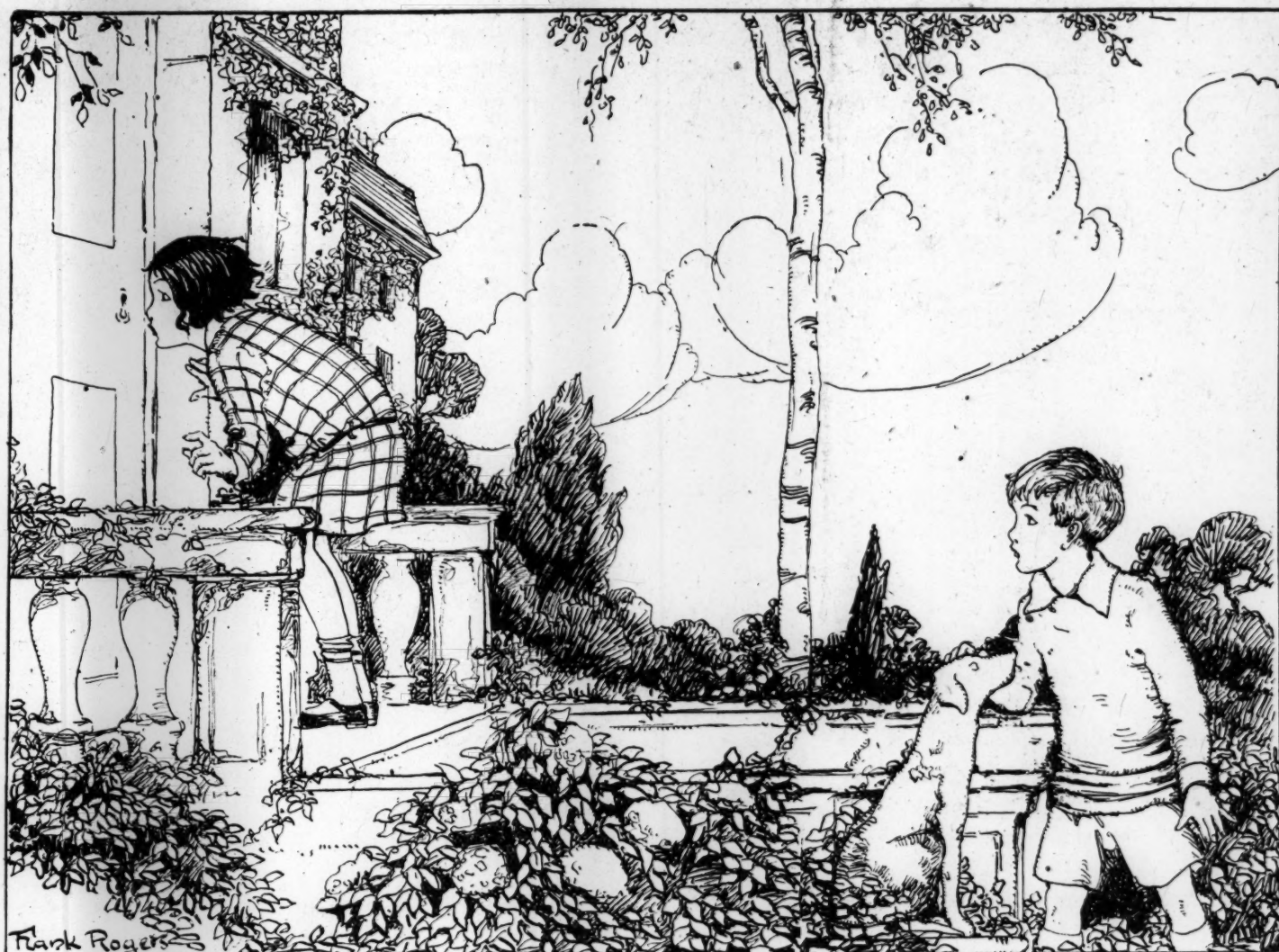
At once William Penn began to make plans to plant a peace colony in America.

King Charles II owed Admiral Penn a great sum of money, about £16,000 or \$80,000, and as he was a very extravagant King he never had had enough money in the royal pocketbook to pay it back. And so, when William Penn asked for a grant of land in America, Charles II was only too glad to give him his wish, not alone because he owed William the money, but because he had promised the Admiral that he and his brother would always be a friend to William. This promise they never forgot.

As William already had some interest in New Jersey, he asked for a strip of land stretching away to the westward of that colony. The tract of land was 300 miles long and 150 miles wide, which meant that it was larger than Ireland and only a trifle smaller than England.

At first William Penn wished to call the colony "New Wales," but this displeased the people of Wales, and so he changed it to "Sylvania," which means land of forests. But the King wanted to honor his friend the Admiral, and so he called it Pennsylvania.

The deed was written out in Old



Clare Was Stopping Down by the Front Door, Looking Through the Keyhole.

The House Next Door

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

The house next door to the one in which Michael lives with his grandfather and Mrs. George, the housekeeper, is "To Let," and Michael often makes up tales to himself about it. But his cousin Clare comes to stay with him, she insists on exploring a dream house, and Michael must against his will follow her through a hole in the hedge.

Chapter II

THE house next door garden was so overgrown and wild and tangled that it seemed to Michael as if he had got into a jungle. He pushed his way through bushes and dodged branches and nettles, walking through grass as high as his knees. Somewhere ahead of him he could hear Clare moving. The jungle only lasted for about half a minute, and then he came out into an open space where the grass and nettles still grew high, but the bushes ended.

A few yards in front of him stood Clare, eyeing him gravely.

"Well," she said, "I do think boys are funny."

"Why?" gasped Michael. "First you make all that fuss about my coming in here, and then you follow me in," said Clare.

"Let's go back, Clare," urged Michael.

Clare gave a little laugh. Unfortunately it was a rather superior little laugh.

"Frightened?" she asked. "Of course not," said Michael frowning, and began to move forward. In that moment he made his decision. It was no use trying to explain again to Clare that he didn't want to go in the empty house because he knew he wouldn't find it like he had imagined it. She wouldn't understand.

The two children pushed their way through the long grass and through a belt of trees until the back of the house came in sight. It was a long, low, white house with many windows, and a lot of ivy growing up its walls. One of the windows was almost covered with ivy and only a slant of glass through the leaves told them a window was there.

"Let's go round to the front door and peep through the keyhole," suggested Clare; and Michael followed her round to the front of the house where a porch and a covered veranda added to the picturesqueness of the place.

Two stone dogs, gray and weather-beaten, with soft green lichen growing on them, stood one on either side of the porch. Michael stopped and looked at them. He had never imagined the stone dogs—but he was glad

carefully tied round with string lay at the foot of the stairs; on the wall hung what appeared to be a calendar, and beneath it on the floor lay a broken cup.

"Let's go round and try all the ground floor windows and see if any of them are open," suggested Clare. They went all round the house trying every window that they could reach. But they were all shut fast. Suddenly Michael heard Clare give a little cry of delight. "The back door's unlocked," she called. "Come on, Michael."

Pushing open the back door, both children entered the house—Clare calm and collected—Michael with wildly beating heart.

They found themselves in a stone passage out of which led a kitchen, a scullery, a coal cellar, a wash-house and a large pantry. They did stop to explore any of these, but made their way to the front of the house—into the big living room, the dining room and another large empty room that had possibly been a library. Michael guessed this because of the marks of book shelves on the walls. In the hall they stopped to examine the odds and ends that had been left behind there.

"How long has this house been 'to let,' Michael?" asked Clare. "About four years—Mrs. George told me," said Michael. "Aren't you glad now that we came in?" said Clare.

But Michael did not answer. They mounted the stairs and explored the rooms on the upper floor—they were all quite empty and thick with dust. Clare went into every room, but Michael did not go into the room with the little round window that he could see from his bedroom. He didn't want to see it empty and dusty like the rest. He wanted to imagine that it was different—that a boy like himself lived inside it with a silver lamp standing on his table. So when Clare

called out to him to come in and look he hurried away to the large front room, calling to her to follow him.

When he passed the little room on the way downstairs again he turned his head away and would not look in at the open doorway. Fortunately Clare, intent on other things, did not notice.

Down in the hall again Clare looked at the calendar on the wall. "This calendar is four years old," she said. Then she added, suddenly, "That's funny!"

"What is?" asked Michael. "Each day in this old calendar has been crossed off with a pencil—right up to today's date! But today's date isn't crossed off!" Clare wrinkled her eyebrows, looked mysterious, then turned her steps toward the kitchen.

"What a smell of oil there is in here," she said, sniffing. The two children rummaged round. "There's an oil-stove here," said Michael suddenly.

"Look—stowed away in this oven," Clare peered eagerly. "It's a new one," she exclaimed. "It's clean and there's oil in it."

"And here's a kettle—under the sink," cried Michael. "Let me see," said Clare. "Yes—and it's full of water." She stood up triumphantly.

Michael opened a cupboard by the dresser. "Clare! Quick!" he called. "Look here!"

On the cupboard shelf there was half a loaf of NEW bread, two cups, a tin plate, a jug, and a tin of cocoa. Very excited by this time the children searched hurriedly on, and within the next few minutes had discovered another cupboard in which were stuffed a few old brown blankets, a threadbare coat, and a black woolen hearth-rug. And finally, on a shelf in the pantry, just by the window where it could get some sun, was a plant-pot in which a clump of beautiful golden chrysanthemums was growing. They had been freshly watered.

"That settles it," said Clare. "Somebody HAS been in here," said Michael.

"Of course they have," Clare agreed. "Who can it be?" breathed Michael. "That's what we are going to find out," said Clare, and drew up her mouth into a little round button. "Aren't you glad now that we came in?"

But still Michael didn't answer. (To Be Continued)

The Cardboard Box

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I've a box. With holes. On the highest shelf—No one could guess what's in it! A CATERPILLAR. Wrapt in a yellow coat—It took him two days to spin it.

Dad says now He's called a cocoon. And that till spring he's sleeping: He sleeps so soundly, That he never stirs Even when I am peeping!

What will he be When his wings are grown, And the time has come for going? A moth? Or a bright blue butterfly Over the daffodils blowing?

One day when I open The box I'll find He's ready to fly away . . . Moths are nice, But I HOPE He'll be a butterfly, An orange or a red, Or a purple butterfly, Or a big, blue Butterfly gay!

AILEEN BEAUFORT.

Children who think right will be right . . .

Right thinking comes from right reading, say authorities . . .

THE world's masterpieces in children's stories and poems are contained in the nine volumes comprising THE BOOKHOUSE GROUP. Selected and arranged by Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller, this work forms a permanent basis for right reading habits.

This collection can only be obtained in THE BOOKHOUSE GROUP. The material is carefully arranged in proper order for the steady development of the child's taste in reading.

Its worth cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, because it contributes directly to the

child's future happiness and success. It gives him balance, poise and an appreciation of right and wrong that will be invaluable to him in later years.

Olive Beaupré Miller, the builder of these wonderful literary selections for children, has written the story of how and why these volumes are so helpful to mothers and their children. You will enjoy reading this story.

Write for it now. It is sent without obligation.

BOOKHOUSE TRAVELSHIP
The Bookhouse Group of Right Reading

360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor: I have been going to write to the Mail Bag for some time to tell you how much I enjoy the stories on the Children's Page of the Monitor. "Story Book House" was most interesting to me because, although I was born in Chicago, I have been to England twice, crossing the Atlantic four times.

We enjoyed reading about a race with three other boats to see who would reach Quebec first that spring, and we would have been second only a boat passed it in the fog. We got into a field of ice floes and another boat directed us, by wireless messages, out of the ice. The ice floes were covered with snow, and when the sun shone on them they made quite a picture, reflecting beautiful colors.

We enjoyed reading about the train called the Flying Scotsman on the Home Forum Page. I like the English engines because they are so bright and shining. I am 10 years old.

And the English trains run very smoothly, too. Do you remember that, Robert?—Ed.]

Watsonville, California

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Children's Page for quite a while, but I have not seen any letters from Watsonville so I thought I would write.

I enjoy all the stories on the Children's Page, especially Snobs, the Mail Bag, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little Cat. I think that "The Musical Box" was a very interesting story.

This summer we went to Yosemite National Park. It surely is beautiful there. There are great cliffs of granite rock which surround the Yosemite Valley. From Glacier Point you can see some of the high Sierras. The falls are beautiful. Every night at 9 o'clock there is the fire fall. A man builds a fire of cedar bark upon Glacier Point, which is over 3000 feet above the floor of the valley. Exactly at 9 o'clock a man down at Camp Curry calls up to Glacier Point, "Oh, Glacier, let the fire fall!" Then the man up at Glacier Point pushes the fire over the edge of the cliff. It reminds one of the skyrockets we often see on the Fourth of July, as it falls a thousand feet before striking a ledge.

The bears are fed every night at the bear pits after the fire fall. The deer come down to the camps and people feed them. They are so tame that they will eat out of one's hand. They are very fond of raisins and chocolate candy.

It amazes my own age wants to correspond with me—I shall be glad to write to her. I am 11 years old and I am interested in music and cooking.

[The "fire fall" must be a beautiful sight, Margaret. Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.]

Malvern, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old and live in a suburb of Melbourne and I attend a Sunday school at Second Church. Dad and I have a walk of three miles home every Sunday.

I should like to receive letters from some boys of my own age in America.

The following would like to receive letters:

Marilyn L. (7), Los Angeles, Calif. (Will you please send your street address, Marilyn?)
Buddy H. (8), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in making toys.
Gerardine F. (8), Louisville, Ky.
Carol C. (9), Glenview, Ill.—From Switzerland. (Thank you for your little verse, Carol.)
Virginia B. (10), Detroit, Mich.—Especially from Africa. Interested in art.
Anne T. (11), Richmond, Va.
Mary E. (11), Asheville, N. C.—Especially from Japan.
Helena S., Rutledge, Pa.



Run and Jump like an Indian!

THAT'S the ambition of every youngster! But such agility and sure-footed confidence cannot be attained without the help of springy, flexible shoes like Acrobats. Their yielding resilience and perfect fit "keep little feet happy" and allow the utmost freedom of movement.

Made on wooden molds, exact models of children's feet, by the patented Acrobat process that insures longer service as well as perfect comfort.

Every boy will want the Special for Little Men. This and many other styles in high and low shoes for boys and girls are being shown at one of the leading stores in your city. Ask for Acrobats! If you do not find them write us for nearest dealer's name.

ACROBAT SHOES
Shaft-Pierce Shoe Co.
259 Third St., Fairbault, Minn.
Makers of Children's Good Shoes for 36 Years

© 1928, T. B. F. C.

THE HOME FORUM

The Farm Among English Authors

STRANGE to reflect how many literary men have held decided opinions about farming. About its pleasures as well as its importance in the scheme of things.

We are all familiar with the way Cicero and Horace felt. In more modern days, Voltaire declared: "Whoever makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a service to his state." And after he had retired to his country place at Verney, Voltaire was assured that the change had been the only thing that could have brought him "health and happiness."

Jonathan Swift wrote about farming in almost the precise words used by Voltaire, and I think we can hardly disagree either one of these writers with plagiarizing. Wrote Swift: "Whoever would make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to the country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

Abraham Cowley accounted agriculture "the nearest neighbor, or rather next in kind, to philosophy," and another English poet, John Chalkhill, writing at about the middle of the seventeenth century, wrote enthusiastically about the farmer's life in a series of verses that have a happy life. This is the way he begins his "Coridon's Song":

Oh the sweet contentment
The countryman doth find
High trollole lollie loe,
High trollole lollie loe.

Then after talk of horses and carts, of russet and sheepskin clothing, of tillage and of changing seasons, this is the way he ends:

This is not half the happiness
The countryman enjoys;
High trollole lollie loe,
High trollole lollie loe.

We know how Burns felt. Perhaps we remember how lovingly Washington Irving described his typical New York State farmer, Van Tassel, by name.

"His stronghold," said Irving, "was situated on the banks of the Hudson, in one of those green, sheltered, fertile fields, in which the Dutch farmers are so fond of nestling. A great elm tree spread its broad branches over it; at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the softest and sweetest water, in a little well, formed in a barrel, and then stole sparkling away through the grass, to a neighboring brook, that bubbled along among alders and dwarf willows. Hard by the farmhouse was a vast barn that might have served for a church; every window and door of which seemed bursting forth with the treasures of the farm; the hall was busily resounding within it from morning to night; swallows and martins skimmed twittering about the eaves; and rows of pigeons, some with one foot up, as if watching the weather, some with

their heads under their wings, or buried in their bosoms, and others, swelling and cooing and bowing about their dames, were enjoying the sunshine on the roof."

Old Van Tassel was not proud—no, not he, but it is confessed that he "plucked himself" on the fact that within the boundaries of his farm "everything was snug, happy, and well-conditioned."

Emerson, like all good Concordians, did some cultivating of the ground with his own hands. But Emerson found the occupation so superabsorbing that he was obliged to give it up as inconsistent with his literary labors. Nonetheless his essays are full of references to the satisfactions as well as importance of the agricultural life. "The land," wrote he, "is the appointed remedy for whatever is false and fantastic in our culture." Today with our urban civilization tending to grow more and more fantastic such a remedy seems more needed than ever.

Hawthorne had little good to say about his laborious days at the Brook Farm, but when it came to working with his hands about his own home place his mood changed. Said he, in that time of delights, "The American Note Books."

"The natural taste of man for the original Adam's occupation is fast developing itself in me. I find that I am a good deal interested in our garden, although as it was planted before we came here, I do not feel the same affection for the plants that I should if the seed had been sown by my own hands. It is something like nursing and educating another person's children. Still, it was a very pleasant moment when I gathered the first string-beans, which were the earliest esculent that the garden contributed to our table. And I love to watch the successive development of each new vegetable, and mark its daily growth, which always affects me with surprise. . . . One day, per chance, I look at my bean-vines, and see only the green leaves clambering up the poles; tomorrow, I give a second glance, and there are the delicate blossoms; and a third day, on a somewhat closer observation, I discover the tender young beans, hiding among the foliage. Then, each morning I watch the swelling of the pods and calculate how soon they will be ready to yield their treasures. All this gives a pleasure and an ideality, hitherto unthought of, to the business of providing sustenance for my family. I suppose Adam felt it in Paradise; and of merely and exclusively earthly enjoyments, there are few purer and more harmless to be experienced."

Two American Victorians whose popularity I look to see revive are Donald G. Mitchell and Charles Dudley Warner. Both wrote delightful country books which would lead anyone to turn back to without getting many a chuckle therefrom. I commend both "My Farm of Edgewood" and "My Summer in a Garden," even though there is never a word in them that mentions tractors or radios. I find also, among more recent books of a similar genre, those written under the name of David Grayson, worth while.

John Burroughs hammered away at his self-appointed task of furthering an appreciation of the out of doors, and I am glad to believe that he is not yet shelved. His opinion on our subject was a good deal like that of Emerson and perhaps it is even more strongly stated. "Nothing," said Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," "will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence."

For a truly modernist expression of opinion I recommend turning to the writings of Vachel Lindsay. In his Proclamation—"Of the New Village and the New Country Community"—hear this: "The next generation will be that of the eminent village. The son of the farmer will no longer be dazzled and destroyed by the fires of the metropolis. He will travel, but only for what he can bring back. Just as his father sends half-way across the continent for good corn, or melon-seed, so he will make his village famous by transplanting and growing this idea or that. He will make it his poetry or its processions, its philosophy or its peacocks, its music or its swans, its golden roofs or its great union cathedral of all faiths. There are a thousand miscellaneous achievements within the scope of the great-little village. Our agricultural land today holds the ploughboys who will bring these benefits. I have talked to these boys. I know them. I have seen their gleaming eyes."

Old Homes

Old homes among the hills! I love their gardens;
Their old rock fences, that our day inherits;
Their doors, round which the great trees stand like warrens;
Their paths, down which the shadows march;
Broad doors and paths that reach bird-haunted gardens.

I see them gray among their ancient acres,
Severe of front, their gables lichen-sprinkled,
Their gardens, banked with roses and with lilies—
Those sweet aristocrats of all the flowers—
Where springtime mints her gold in daffodils,
And autumn coins her marigolds in showers,
And all the hours are tollless as the lilies.

I love their orchards where the gay woodpecker
Plits, flashing o'er you, like a winged jewel;
Their woods, whose floors of moss the squirrels checker
With half-hung nuts; and where, in cool renewal,
The wild robins laugh, and raps the woodpecker.

—MADISON CRAWFORD, in "Poems."

"Ah, Celeste, listen to me. Today—why, ma petite, today is only today. There is tomorrow, to bring to the thought." The man's white teeth flash in a smile. He throws out his arms with a gesture which indicates that tomorrow embraces all of the possibilities of a wonderful unknown.

"But no one wants my berries. Look how they will wilt in their boxes."

"Take your food, my little Celeste. Tomorrow you will see. You will sell them, the ripe red raspberries. A shower of French follows, quick,

soft, spattering caressingly against her ear. She smiles.
"Ah, there is Marie." Celeste waves. "Marie—had you a good day?" The other woman shakes her head, and the small rings hanging from her ears fly swiftly, fiercely, back and forth against her round brown cheeks.

"But no. Sometimes it is that those who come do not know the good perfumes." She is scornful. "They do not know the delicate fragrance. They do like this—and this and this." She plucks imaginary bottles from the air, holds them disdainfully against her nose, sniffs at them and pushes them away—into the air again.

"They do not know of a flower that is crushed, so," closing her hand and opening it to look into the bare, brown palm. "A flower that is crushed slow and more slow until every drop of its sweetness lies in the bottle. They would have the heavy scents, those who do not know."

It is almost midnight and still they pour into the French market at New Orleans, laughing and chattering like children. By day they sell their wares in their own picturesque fashion and at night they gather and compare notes over an evening meal, and there is warmth of friendship among them.

Here comes a swaggering fellow. He sells oranges, and oranges were in demand today. A burst of song comes from his lips as he enters the market place. Why not? Is it not his home as much as the home of his friends, and may he not sing when it is the way he would express the gaiety that lies in the heart? He gives an order and while he waits, calls to someone standing near, a few words in English, a few in French, with the note of laughter that runs so near the surface.

It is a refreshing glimpse of people ruled by natural impulses rather than by classified manners and conventions.



Teal. From a Wood Engraving by Eric Daglish.

English Speech

We are gifted with apt speech among ourselves. One of the tragedies of progress to me is the way in which apt and racy speech of the old England is disappearing under the process of what for want of a better name we call education. There is nothing more remarkable (and I should like some time to address some observations on that subject) than the amazing gift of the people of England to express themselves, until they are taught to speak a jargon that expresses nothing. One day on my walks in Wyre Forest I met an old woman, who accosted me with this salutation—a salutation that sounds to me Elizabethan, and that I defy any modern educationist to improve: "May God, good will and good neighbourhood be your company." Think what education could do to that! Those of us who are wealthy can send our sons to expensive private schools for four years, and then perhaps for five or six years to Eton, and we can finish up with four years at Christ Church. Think our son will say that to us? No, he will say, probably, "Pip-pip, Toodle-oo." For literature, I take my stand every day by the side of the illiterate, and I say to all of you, "May God, good will and good neighbourhood be your company."—STANLEY BALDWIN, in "Our Inheritance."

No Glory Hidden

In the midst of a silent wood
My maple stood,
Radiant, shimmering gold
And crimson manifold
Over the thousand ground.
Without a sound
The splendor twined and fell.
There was no bell,
No trumpet's bold acclaim
To greet the towering flame.
Its triumph came and went
Unheralded beneath the tent
Of the autumn sky.
And no one saw but I.

What led my feet
That still October day
Into this final shy retreat
Of beauty, who shall say?
When red and gold are flaming high
Can they send a fairy cry
That reaches to the heart and calls
Through thick leaf-muffled walls?
I only know, somehow I came
Along a footpath lead to find
Into that place, I saw that flame.
It was not lost to human kind.

But if no one had come
When beauty burned in that tree's dome,
If such great hues had wanted to smolder
For no beholder,
Sending no cry into the world of men,
What then?

Whichever way my path had lain,
This wonder could not be in vain.
No glory hides so far
From any human eye,
No faintest star
Lights so remote a sky,
And ah, no human heart
Can dwell so silently apart
That its least beauty shall be lost.
Upon the verge of frost,
Each leaf of the loneliest maple tree
Is gathered into some vast treasury.

ODELL SHEPARD.

Evening at the Market

Waking to the Truth of Being

WHEN one awakens from that which is called natural sleep, he first becomes conscious of his own identity, then of his surroundings, of time, and of the necessity for activity. If he has left work unfinished, he rises to complete the task; if he is going on a journey, he hastens to prepare for the departure; but if nothing stirs his conscious thought to active purposes, he may say to himself, "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep." The sunlight beams upon the shuttered windows, and the pleasant sounds of labor from without call to such a one in vain.

Like unto the apathy of natural sleep is the mesmeric dream of mortal existence, from which thought must be awakened in order that one may identify himself with Spirit, not with matter; with spiritual activities and eternal verities, rather than with the fleeting objects of time and sense. In this sleep, or dream of life in matter and its concurrent sensations, one seems to pass through all the range of human experience: joy that vanishes away; sorrow without hope; weariness that finds no rest; sickness without a remedy; and death without a ray of immortality. The Apostle Paul saw that in such a state of existence the dormant understanding could not rouse itself sufficiently to identify the real man made in the likeness of God; and to self-mesmerized mortals he called, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee this light." It is the light of Christ, Truth, dawning upon consciousness that stirs thought and causes the sleeper to wake to the true facts of being and to acknowledge to himself that he is the child of God, Spirit, over whom material sense with all its false beliefs and dreamlike illusions has no dominion.

Christian Science points out the way by which one may become aware of this light, which, as the beloved disciple John declared, is "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 108) Mrs. Eddy tells how this "true Light" helped her to find the way out of the illusion of material sense and "the shadow of the death-valley," and enabled her to

give to the world the real facts of being. She says: "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley, I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present; that the opposite of Truth—called error, sin, sickness, disease, death—is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter; that this false sense evolves, in belief, a subjective state of mortal mind which this same so-called mind names matter, thereby shutting out the true sense of Spirit."

As these significant truths came to Mrs. Eddy, so must they come eventually to each and every one, until man's real identity with Spirit, God, becomes a conscious realization. Then one rises into newness of life, puts on the beautiful garments of righteousness, draws back the shades of false beliefs, and opens the door of consciousness to behold the light of a new and glorious day. How blessed is he who keeps this door of spiritual understanding wide open, that the light of this new realization of man's unity with God may purify thought and motive, and cause the phantoms of illusive ideals to vanish!

Such a one, through the renewing of the mind, is casting off the delusions of sin, sickness, and death, and is drawing nearer to God, the source of all that is good and true. He is learning through small beginnings that the denial of error and the affirmation of the truth are the avenues through which thought is awakened from the dream of material sense, and illuminated with the light of divine Science. He also discerns that in proportion as one is awake, truly and actively, to the privileges and responsibilities of the children of light, discordant conditions fade away like mists before the dawn, and here and now he begins to prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (ibid., p. 218, 219), "When we wake to the truth of being, all disease, pain, weakness, weariness, sorrow, sin, death, will be unknown, and the mortal dream will forever cease."

This awakening comes as one gains a demonstrable knowledge of divine Science and rises spontaneously and naturally into active participation in the grand verities of being. Then, as Mrs. Eddy further states (ibid., p. 584): "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and there shall be no night there."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

The Boy's Paris

When you've walked up the Rue de la Paix at Paris,
Been to the Louvre and the
Tuileries,
And to Versailles, although to go so far is
A thing not quite consistent
With your ease
And—but the mass of objects quite a
bar is
To my describing what the
traveller sees,
You who have ever been to Paris,
Know.
And you who have not been to
Paris—go!

After Beethoven

During a period of seven years Schubert, already famous, lived in close proximity to Beethoven, his senior by twenty-seven years, without either coming into anything like close personal relationship. Schubert, in his early years, had the deep reverence for Beethoven, and told repeatedly, in his Convict (a free grammar school) days, a story about one of his early works, the production of which, a few months before he became a pupil in the school, had been ordered to Schubert, when Beethoven and Teyber, the music-master of the Archduke Rudolf, were present. He was at the time still a mere boy, and after the performance of some of his ordinary Lieder set to Klöppelstock's poem, he enquired of a friend who had heard them, whether he really thought that he should ever do anything. The friend replied that he, Schubert, was already something first-rate; and the latter answered, "Sometimes quietly to myself I think so too. But I am never do anything after Beethoven."

Beethoven was difficult of access, and probably, until the day when the Variations for four hands by Schubert (Op. 10) with the dedication on the title-page, came into his hands, had taken little notice of the composer of the "Erl-King."

In the year of 1822, Franz Schubert set out, to present in person the master he honored so highly with his Variations on a French song, Op. 10. These Variations he had previously dedicated to Beethoven. In spite of Diabelli accompanying him, and acting as spokesman and interpreter of Schubert's feelings, Schubert played a part in the interview which was anything but pleasant to him. His courage, which he managed to husband up to the very threshold of the house, forsook him entirely at the first glimpse he caught of the majestic artist; and when Beethoven expressed a wish that Schubert should write the answers to his questions, as if it had hands were tied and fettered. Beethoven ran through the presentation copy and stumbled on some inaccuracy of harmony. He then, in the kindest manner, drew the young man's attention to the fault. . . . Meantime the result of this remark, intended to be kind, was to utterly disconcert the nervous visitor. It was not until he got outside the house that Schubert recovered his equanimity, and rebuked himself unsparingly. This was his first and last meeting with Beethoven, for he never again had the courage to face him. From "Life of Schubert," translated from the German of KREISL von HELLMANN by ARTHUR DUKE COLERIDGE, M. A.

"Giving No Offence"

Offence is more frequently given by the manner in which truth is spoken than by the truth itself. He who makes truth disagreeable, commits his true reason against virtue. —SOPHIA PARKERSON, in "Gems for the Toilet."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$2.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, in a Bible paper	..... 2.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, in a Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same size as cloth edition	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, leather bound, India paper	..... 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	..... 7.50
Large Type Edition, leather bound, India Bible paper	..... 11.50

FOR THE BLIND

In Braille, Grade One and a Half	.....\$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION, Alternate pages of English and French	..... 3.50
Cloth Edition, morocco	..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50
Cloth Edition, morocco	..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittances by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT

Publishers, Agents
107 Falmouth St., Box 25 Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor, The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$5.00. Three months, \$2.25.
Six months, \$4.50. One month, 75c.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches belong to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages 2 cents
16 to 22 pages 3 cents
24 to 30 pages 5 cents
32 to 38 pages 7 cents
Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each copy or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1251-1257 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
BOSTON: 270 Falmouth Ave., New York City.
CHICAGO: Room 1058, 322 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
NEW YORK: 270 Falmouth Ave., New York City.
SAN FRANCISCO: 437 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.
PHOENIX: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENOVA: 9, Place de la Poste.
VIENNA: Postgasse 4.
ANTWERP: Perpetua Trustee Building, 100-104 Quere Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York: 270 Falmouth Ave.
Philadelphia: 904 Fox Building
Miami: 302 Second Street
Cleveland: 1038 Colton Building
Detroit: 442 Book Building
Chicago: 1058 Michigan
St. Louis: 1793 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City: 705 Commercial
San Francisco: 437 Van Ness Building
Seattle: 350 Schiller Building
Portland, Ore.: 1022 American Bank Bldg.
London: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Paris: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin: Unter den Linden 11.
Genova: 9, Place de la Poste
Vienna: Postgasse 4.
Antwerp: Perpetua Trustee Building, 100-104 Quere Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

The American Red Cross

needs your help to assist the
400,000 homeless and destitute in
Florida
Porto Rico
Virgin Islands

Make checks payable to A
Red Cross and send them
Newbury Street Boston, or
local chapter office.

This space contributed by Lee, Higginson & Co.



Anglo-South American Bank,
London

Branches in Paris and throughout
Spain and the Americas
• Represented by

**THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN
TRUST COMPANY**
49 Broadway, New York
Norman C. Stenning, President

	High	Low
R NJ col 48 '51.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
land 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 '47....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

50	88 1/2	88 1/2
78	89 1/2	89 1/2
68 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
48 3/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
58 1/2	100	100
42 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
P 1st 48 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
H 58 1/2	41	40
M 68 1/2	77	78
La Ry 68 A	55 1/2	108
58 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Corp 78 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
O. Ry 75		

CONNING &
50 Lewis St., Hartford,

6	365	365	
63	97	97	Italian Cev 78 A 37
64	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
65	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
66	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
67	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
68	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
69	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
70	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
71	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
72	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
73	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
74	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
75	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
76	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
77	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
78	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
79	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
80	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
81	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
82	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
83	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
84	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
85	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
86	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
87	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
88	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
89	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
90	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
91	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
92	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
93	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
94	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
95	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
96	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
97	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
98	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
99	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37
100	100	100	Italian Cev 78 A 37

1	6	5	28	25	9978	9978	Montford Tram col 38 41
1	6	5	10	10	10274	10274	Nat Dairy Prod 54 38 48
1	2	8	68		9881	9881	Nat Rad 63 47
1	1	5	18	51	10178	10178	Netherdun (King) 68 54
1	2	10			8883	8883	N 9 35 58 55 16
1	2	30			10113	10113	New So Wales 58 57
1	2	8	34		9512	9512	New So Wales 58 58
1	2	8	41		10091	10091	Nord Dent 63 58
1	2	8	41		10091	10091	Nordway (King) 58 63

98	160	Norway 71-8	65.
98 63	108	Norway (King)	68 12
	107 _{1/2}	Norway (King)	68 52
98 78	105 _{1/2}	Oriental Dev Ltd	58
98 78	93 _{1/2}	Oriental Dev Ltd	58
98 A 16	101 _{1/2}	Oslo (City)	68 55.
C 68 53	101 _{1/2}	Panama 58 ret.	
land 53 71	98	Paris-Lyons Int ctf	75 58.
A & D div	98	Paris-Lyons Med	64 58
	98	Paraguay	68
	162	Peramburu (State)	
(City) 58 B	102 _{1/2}	Peru 68 60.	
78 ev 35	300	Peru 78 58.	
	100	Peru 71-8	10

ST 68		ST 69		ST 70		ST 71		ST 72		ST 73		ST 74		ST 75		ST 76		ST 77		ST 78		ST 79		ST 80		ST 81		ST 82		ST 83		ST 84		ST 85		ST 86		ST 87		ST 88		ST 89		ST 90		ST 91		ST 92		ST 93		ST 94		ST 95		ST 96		ST 97		ST 98		ST 99		ST 00		ST 01		ST 02		ST 03		ST 04		ST 05		ST 06		ST 07		ST 08		ST 09		ST 10		ST 11		ST 12		ST 13		ST 14		ST 15		ST 16		ST 17		ST 18		ST 19		ST 20		ST 21		ST 22		ST 23		ST 24		ST 25		ST 26		ST 27		ST 28		ST 29		ST 30		ST 31		ST 32		ST 33		ST 34		ST 35		ST 36		ST 37		ST 38		ST 39		ST 40		ST 41		ST 42		ST 43		ST 44		ST 45		ST 46		ST 47		ST 48		ST 49		ST 50		ST 51		ST 52		ST 53		ST 54		ST 55		ST 56		ST 57		ST 58		ST 59		ST 60		ST 61		ST 62		ST 63		ST 64		ST 65		ST 66		ST 67		ST 68		ST 69		ST 70		ST 71		ST 72		ST 73		ST 74		ST 75		ST 76		ST 77		ST 78		ST 79		ST 80		ST 81		ST 82		ST 83		ST 84		ST 85		ST 86		ST 87		ST 88		ST 89		ST 90		ST 91		ST 92		ST 93		ST 94		ST 95		ST 96		ST 97		ST 98		ST 99		ST 00		ST 01		ST 02		ST 03		ST 04		ST 05		ST 06		ST 07		ST 08		ST 09		ST 10		ST 11		ST 12		ST 13		ST 14		ST 15		ST 16		ST 17		ST 18		ST 19		ST 20		ST 21		ST 22		ST 23		ST 24		ST 25		ST 26		ST 27		ST 28		ST 29		ST 30		ST 31		ST 32		ST 33		ST 34		ST 35		ST 36		ST 37		ST 38		ST 39		ST 40		ST 41		ST 42		ST 43		ST 44		ST 45		ST 46		ST 47		ST 48		ST 49		ST 50		ST 51		ST 52		ST 53		ST 54		ST 55		ST 56		ST 57		ST 58		ST 59		ST 60		ST 61		ST 62		ST 63		ST 64		ST 65		ST 66		ST 67		ST 68		ST 69		ST 70		ST 71		ST 72		ST 73		ST 74		ST 75		ST 76		ST 77		ST 78		ST 79		ST 80		ST 81		ST 82		ST 83		ST 84		ST 85		ST 86		ST 87		ST 88		ST 89		ST 90		ST 91		ST 92		ST 93		ST 94		ST 95		ST 96		ST 97		ST 98		ST 99		ST 00		ST 01		ST 02		ST 03		ST 04		ST 05		ST 06		ST 07		ST 08		ST 09		ST 10		ST 11		ST 12		ST 13		ST 14		ST 15		ST 16		ST 17		ST 18		ST 19		ST 20		ST 21		ST 22		ST 23		ST 24		ST 25		ST 26		ST 27		ST 28		ST 29		ST 30		ST 31		ST 32		ST 33		ST 34		ST 35		ST 36		ST 37		ST 38		ST 39		ST 40		ST 41		ST 42		ST 43		ST 44		ST 45		ST 46		ST 47		ST 48		ST 49		ST 50		ST 51		ST 52		ST 53		ST 54		ST 55		ST 56		ST 57		ST 58		ST 59		ST 60		ST 61		ST 62		ST 63		ST 64		ST 65		ST 66		ST 67		ST 68		ST 69		ST 70		ST 71		ST 72		ST 73		ST 74		ST 75		ST 76		ST 77		ST 78		ST 79		ST 80		ST 81	
-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--

98.15	98.11	98.11	98.13	Saint Fe (Tov)	78	42
98.15	103.	103.		Sao Paulo (Faz)	78	56
98.15	103.	103.		Sao Paulo (Soc)	81	58
98.15	103.	103.		Sao Paulo (State)	81	58
98.15	103.	103.		Saxon Pub Wks	61	58
98.15	103.	103.		Saxon Pub Wks	78	45
98.15	103.	103.		Seine (Dept)	78	42
98.15	103.	103.		Serb Cro & Slov	88	62
98.15	103.	103.		Siemens	78	35

62	45	99	98	Soissons (Italy)	68	33
62	45	92	92	Sweden (King)	68	39
62	45	95	95	Switzerland (Prov)	68	46
68	June	99	99	Tokyo (El)	68	28
68	Oct	59	99	Tyrol	73	55
68	May '60	99	99	U K Gt Br & I	51	29
68	Sept '60	99	99	U K Gt Br & I	51	37
		89	89	Uruguay (Rep)	68	60
68	May '60	99	99	Uruguay (Rep)	68	46

68	June 39.....	99 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄	Vienna 68.....
68	July 39.....	99 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄	Yokohama (City) 68 '81.....
68	Feb. '61.....	99 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄	
68	'57 A.....	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	
68	'58 B.....	99 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄	
'57		88 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	
'59		96 ³ / ₄	96 ³ / ₄	
'61		96 ³ / ₄	96	
'71	'72-8 '50.....	99 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	

62.12	331	521
61.28	363	531
62.55	363	531
61.28	398	1003
78.55	1073	1053
78.56	1073	1073
78.56	1053	1053
78.45	115	1143
88.11	1101	110
88.45	113	112

1961	931	of "vacuum" business, and
1962	947	holiday trade, but it is clear
1963	942	ness no longer can expect the
1964	974	of abnormally easy money
1965	105	contributed so largely to
1966	993	struction program and the
1967	100	ment of installment selling
1968	964	years,
1969	964	
1970	108	

64	82	83 1/2	Active business and firm
61	83 1/2	85	are characteristic of the 1
51	84 1/2	84	phase of the business cycl
48 1/2	85	100 1/2	are important differences.
47	87	90 1/2	between the present situat
48	88	98 1/2	which existed in prosperous
51	89	101 1/2	earlier business cycles, when
52	90	100 1/2	

1846	100%
1847	93%
1848	94
1849	93
1850	94
1851	93
1852	94
1853	94
1854	94
1855	94
1856	94
1857	94
1858	94
1859	94
1860	94
1861	94
1862	94
1863	94
1864	94
1865	94
1866	94
1867	94
1868	94
1869	94
1870	94
1871	94
1872	94
1873	94
1874	94
1875	94
1876	94
1877	94
1878	94
1879	94
1880	94
1881	94
1882	94
1883	94
1884	94
1885	94
1886	94
1887	94
1888	94
1889	94
1890	94
1891	94
1892	94
1893	94
1894	94
1895	94
1896	94
1897	94
1898	94
1899	94
1900	94
1901	94
1902	94
1903	94
1904	94
1905	94
1906	94
1907	94
1908	94
1909	94
1910	94
1911	94
1912	94
1913	94
1914	94
1915	94
1916	94
1917	94
1918	94
1919	94
1920	94
1921	94
1922	94
1923	94
1924	94
1925	94
1926	94
1927	94
1928	94
1929	94
1930	94
1931	94
1932	94
1933	94
1934	94
1935	94
1936	94
1937	94
1938	94
1939	94
1940	94
1941	94
1942	94
1943	94
1944	94
1945	94
1946	94
1947	94
1948	94
1949	94
1950	94
1951	94
1952	94
1953	94
1954	94
1955	94
1956	94
1957	94
1958	94
1959	94
1960	94
1961	94
1962	94
1963	94
1964	94
1965	94
1966	94
1967	94
1968	94
1969	94
1970	94
1971	94
1972	94
1973	94
1974	94
1975	94
1976	94
1977	94
1978	94
1979	94
1980	94
1981	94
1982	94
1983	94
1984	94
1985	94
1986	94
1987	94
1988	94
1989	94
1990	94
1991	94
1992	94
1993	94
1994	94
1995	94
1996	94
1997	94
1998	94
1999	94
2000	94
2001	94
2002	94
2003	94
2004	94
2005	94
2006	94
2007	94
2008	94
2009	

()	74	51.	97	914
	48.		988.	9812
			311.	51
			97.	914
'51.		109	169	
A '16.		111	111	
B '46.		111	111	
G '42.	1041		1041	

of W '34	9%	98%	present situation, though not
(Nov) '54	103%	103%	ous, is delicate and difficult
	104%	104	further credit expansion is ene
'52	104%	104%	an even more difficult situa
'64	110	106%	be faced six months or a year
'67	94%	99%	Security speculation has
	92%	92	made excessive drafts upon
'56	99%	99%	bank credit.

54 50.	10	101	credit, and reserve
54 50.	99	99	flowed into speculative channels
54 50.	99	99	The past year has been
78 42.	106	106	credit inflation, while gold was
78 42.	106	106	out—a year which has brought
41.	115	114½	new phase in the longer business
41.	106½	106½	caused by the gold importation
6 38.	91½	91½	followed the crisis of 1920.
6 38.	89	89	

6	Mo	Oct '60	88 3/4	88 1/4
1	Nov	Nov '59	92 3/4	92 1/4
2	Dec	Dec '59	91 3/4	91 1/4
3	Jan	Jan '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
4	Feb	Feb '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
5	Mar	Mar '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
6	Apr	Apr '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
7	May	May '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
8	Jun	Jun '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
9	Jul	Jul '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
10	Aug	Aug '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
11	Sep	Sep '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
12	Oct	Oct '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
13	Nov	Nov '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
14	Dec	Dec '60	91 3/4	91 1/4
15	Jan	Jan '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
16	Feb	Feb '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
17	Mar	Mar '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
18	Apr	Apr '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
19	May	May '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
20	Jun	Jun '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
21	Jul	Jul '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
22	Aug	Aug '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
23	Sep	Sep '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
24	Oct	Oct '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
25	Nov	Nov '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
26	Dec	Dec '61	91 3/4	91 1/4
27	Jan	Jan '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
28	Feb	Feb '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
29	Mar	Mar '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
30	Apr	Apr '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
31	May	May '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
32	Jun	Jun '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
33	Jul	Jul '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
34	Aug	Aug '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
35	Sep	Sep '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
36	Oct	Oct '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
37	Nov	Nov '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
38	Dec	Dec '62	91 3/4	91 1/4
39	Jan	Jan '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
40	Feb	Feb '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
41	Mar	Mar '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
42	Apr	Apr '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
43	May	May '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
44	Jun	Jun '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
45	Jul	Jul '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
46	Aug	Aug '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
47	Sep	Sep '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
48	Oct	Oct '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
49	Nov	Nov '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
50	Dec	Dec '63	91 3/4	91 1/4
51	Jan	Jan '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
52	Feb	Feb '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
53	Mar	Mar '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
54	Apr	Apr '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
55	May	May '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
56	Jun	Jun '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
57	Jul	Jul '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
58	Aug	Aug '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
59	Sep	Sep '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
60	Oct	Oct '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
61	Nov	Nov '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
62	Dec	Dec '64	91 3/4	91 1/4
63	Jan	Jan '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
64	Feb	Feb '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
65	Mar	Mar '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
66	Apr	Apr '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
67	May	May '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
68	Jun	Jun '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
69	Jul	Jul '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
70	Aug	Aug '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
71	Sep	Sep '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
72	Oct	Oct '65	91 3/4	91 1/4
73				

37

British Golf Solons Meet to Legislate on Rules of Game

Royal and Ancient Golf Club to Discuss Various Questions Concerned With This Great Outdoor Sport at St. Andrews

thusiastic about the tool, for the finest of steel is made in this country, while all hickory is imported from America and the hickory shafts, while more expensive, aren't as good as they used to be.

"Save the fine hickory for the golf."

White, who makes many clubs for the American champion, told the Associated Press. "Let all the others use all the steel they want."

The ban of the steel shaft may be removed at St. Andrews this week.

Then come questions about amateurism upon which no one in all the wide world of golf doubts the Royal

Finally, that subject of widespread concern not to say alarm, in this connection, is the debauchery of the British Walker Cup captain, who has been in the news for his force at Chicago. "What is the matter with British golf?"

Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion, who has done much since he won in 1920, declared in detail and with emphasis, in the public prints that the "old fogies" of the game in this country are mainly to blame for the matter with British golf, with a secondary ailment of 18-hole golf, which is a double disadvantage in major competitions.

Without perceptible loss of an iota of dignity, but nevertheless somewhat of a loss of the heart, he hurled his criticism, the venerable golf spokesman of the Royal and Ancient are in the mood for seeking a remedy. They are


restored British golf to its former high prestige.

If they approve qualifying rounds for the amateur championship and prescribe 36-hole matches for the survivors, then it will be up to the likes of Mr. Tolley.

FRENCH OVERWHELM CANADIANS, 7 TO 1

TORONTO, Ont. (AP) — France swamped Canada, seven matches to one, in their two-day international lawn tennis team exhibition contest, winning all four matches played Sat-

Saturday the Frenchmen swept the courts clear. Boussus defeated Gilbert Nunn, third ranking Canadian player, in straight sets, 6-1, 9-7. Henri Cochet, champion of France and the United States defeated Willard F. Flocke, 6-1, 6-0, and Pierre Landry, another of the French youngsters, defeated Flory, 7-5.



ver

ortage h-support

too much or too little
none at all when you
as much as feet do
from careless fitting.

with high support, or
since there are three
and, of course, has
arch support shoes,
highest type of foot

1

rd
e

Women and Children.
EET, NEW YORK

THURSDAY, 7:30 P. M.
CSH, WTIC, WEAF

LIGHT MUSIC

LATEST FROM

SCHENECTADY

Transmission of Sound on Beam of Light Effective Stunt

Sound becomes visible and light made audible by means of the equipment developed by John Belamy Taylor, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. A beam of light travels silently about the room, only to break into music when it hits a mirror target. When the light leaves the target or when it is intercepted, the music stops. Mr. Taylor has chosen to call this "narrowcasting" to distinguish it from "broadcasting."

The equipment is a photophone built on old ideas but utilizing the perfected photoelectric tube, electric pick-up, and newly developed amplifiers and sound reproducers. The idea of sending music over a beam of light was demonstrated by Alexander Graham Bell 50 years ago.

Mr. Taylor uses photophone records with the sending apparatus. The energy is sent over the light beam to the transforming and reproducing elements, mounted on a tripod some distance away. Since the light beam is in the path of the light beam the music stops; but as he allows the light to filter between his fingers, the sound begins and increases in volume. A cardboard disc with holes of various sizes from a pin hole to one of an eighth of an inch in diameter gives varying degrees of sound volume when it intercepts the light beam.

Listening to Fire

The light of a burning match can be changed into sound by the reproducer. When the match is struck, there is a rattling, crackling sound, lasting during the combustion of the chemicals. The burning wood gives off little sound. Similarly, the varying light from a small dynamo-driven flashlight sounds like a siren.

A photophone record or a speaker at a microphone can serve as the sound source. Mr. Taylor usually employs a photophone with electric pick-up, by means of which the recorded music is transformed into electric current. This energy is led to a mirror, one-thousandth of a square inch in area, delicately suspended in a magnetic field by means of wires. At one side is an ordinary automobile headlight incandescent lamp, the light from which is focused on the tiny mirror.

The mirror, quivering in tune with the electric current, causes the light by a lens into a narrow beam, which pulsating at the frequency determined by the music on the record, is projected through space to the light collecting mirror or lens of the receiving apparatus. At this point another transformation must take place; the light must be converted to sound.

The mirror or lens condenses the light on the photoelectric tube, which responds instantaneously to every variation in light intensity. The photoelectric tube translates the light into electric energy and this, after amplification, passes to a loudspeaker where the final transformation of the energy into sound occurs.

Light-Radio Comparison

The difference between sending sound over a beam of light and by way of radio is simply one of degrees. The physical transmission in both cases is the same except that different transmitting and receiving devices are used. In the case of light, frequencies of several hundred trillion per second give wavelengths of the order of a fifty-thousandth of an inch.

The long wave of comparatively low frequency spreads out in all directions, but the beam of light is essentially a straight-line affair and, with a suitable beam-forming lens or reflector, can be conserved and sent over distances without a substantial spread. Radiocast waves will bend around obstructions and pass through walls, but the light wave will not bend since the wave is so short in comparison with the size of the obstruction. It will pass through only such solids as are transparent.

Uses for the photophone have not been indicated. Mr. Taylor has been able to pass a light beam during daylight across a street, from one office to another, that the beam may be projected three or four miles, provided a sufficiently strong light source is used and a suitable lens or long focus mirror employed. Use of the light beam as a system of communication between fixed points where radio or wire communication is impractical or impossible, also suggests itself.

700 YEE ATTEND REUNION

Members of the Yee family, nearly 700 strong, have arrived in Boston's Chinatown from 37 states for the biennial family convention, it is announced from the recently dedicated Yee clubhouse on Hudson Street, Boston. Gathering of the family was signaled with fireworks displays that attracted hundreds to the section. Business sessions are now being held.

COL. GOW NAMED FOR POST

Col. Charles V. Gow, a widely known construction engineer, has been appointed chairman of the committee on commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

AMERICAN

Quality Radio Products

POWER BOXES for Vol. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

5 p.m.—WEAF, Bob Fallon's orchestra.
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
2:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
3:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
4:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
5:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
6:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
7:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
8:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
9:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
10:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
11:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
12:30 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k-508m).
1 p.m.—WEEI, Boston (600k

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

The Broadway Department Store
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007-9 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S

The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

NEWPORT NEWS

LAUNDRY

C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

FALCONER'S

3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

Broadway Shoe Store

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2016 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Sellers of Better Hosiery
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
FAMOUS PHOENIX
and McALLUM CO.'s Makes

Kayser's Silk and Rayon Underwear
319 GRANBY STREET

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City
in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

ELLIOTT'S

Monarch Products

Groceries and Meats
169 BANK STREET

Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES
Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords
245 GRANBY STREET

Orapax Confectionery

and Delicatessen
MONARCH GOODS
910 Orapax Ave. Phone 41440

WRIGHT COAL and

WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

WM. J. NEWTON

FLORIST

111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24458
Residence, 38315, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

SHOES

339 Granby St., Southland Hotel Bldg.

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes
Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the

Entire Family

"Round the Radio Tonight"
Try our Sandwich Spreads
and a cold bottle of
Canada Dry

WEST END MARKET

117 N. Robinson, Richmond
B'vd. 513 B'vd. 7400

SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing

3112 W. Cary 213 N. First
Blvd. 8593 Mad. 1183

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER

Rug Cleaning & Storage Co.

2816 W. BROAD Blvd. 17-W
Richmond, Va.
Large Rugs Wrapped 25c
STORAGE FREE

Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN
Blvd. 5340

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.

SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

Styles for Men

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 70% & BROADER

Kuppenheimer
Clothes, Knox Hats,
Hewood Shoes—and
Townfield Sport
Clothes for Women.

Select a Refined

GIFT

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
a Specialty

Cakes, Pastries,
Breads

Beaten Biscuits
Mayonnaise, Salads
Croquettes

TEA ROOM

301 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE

MOVING

W. H. JENKS

ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

FLORIST

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE
209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

ROANOKE

Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious, Delicious
The Original
Michael
Bread

Telephone 507, and our truck will
call at your door.

MICHAEL'S BAKERY

Nelson and Church Ave., S. E.

HANCOCK-CLAY

COMPANY, Inc.

Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's
—Roanoke's Most Modern
Department Store

VISIT

SPIGEL'S BEAUTY PARLOR

Eugene Permanent Wave
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

Roanoke's Foremost Milliners

FRIGIDAIRE

Electrical Refrigeration
H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.
29 Franklin Road

"For Better Milk"

Phone 4327

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.

1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

EVERGREENS,

Trees, Shrubs, etc.
Hedge Lawn Nurseries
ROANOKE, VA.

Mahoney, Rutraugh &

Stone Inc.

Haberdashers
Something Different in Furnishings
Phone 3847 7 CHURCH AVE., W.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD McKEE

108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.

Greater Clarksburg's
Greater Store
for All the Family Now

HUNTINGTON

PIGGY WIGGLY

HUNTINGTON COMPANY

928 Third Ave. 518 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
703 14th St. West

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most
Modern Department Store
Fifth Avenue Hotel
and Cafeteria
9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Men's Wear
841 FOURTH AVENUE

Local

Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/4-6
line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order for lines. (An advertisement
measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

THE KEY

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AGENCY
For Government, Children's Nurses, Domestic
Staff, etc. Special attention given to meet
individual needs. 64 GRIFFIN STREET,
BARKER STREET, London, W. C. 2.

COLLIER & KELLY LTD.

maintain an
employment bureau for short-handlers and
general office employees. 4 Wal-
brook, London, E. C. 4.

TRAVEL AGENCY

52a Brompton Road, London
(nearby Oxford Circus), supplies all
kind of services; personal attention to clients
requirements. 52a Brompton Road, London,
W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Barkston House

1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5.
17 Convent Road, S. W. 5.
Delightful Quarters, Real Home Comfort,
Good Food, Quiet, but most convenient.
From these homes, guests can reach
Resident Properties: MISS SP. CLAIR.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON. "Hampstead" New type
Heath, unfurnished, top flat, 2 rooms and
large store cupboard; quiet house; view
of Heath; electric light; separate meters; suit
professional work; modern bathroom; Box 307,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

When Purpose and Method Conflict

THERE should be no great difficulty, after all, in arriving at a tolerably correct understanding of Governor Smith's actual meaning in his references to farm relief legislation. His desire, apparently, was to convince the people of the great grain belt who listened to his Omaha address that he was in entire sympathy with their efforts to obtain favorable legislation at the hands of Congress. Among his auditors, no doubt, were those affiliated with the Farm Bureau Federation, an organization whose officials and agents have done more than any others to persuade the voters of the middle West that nothing short of the proposed equalization fee provided by the McNary-Haugen bill can furnish the panacea so earnestly sought. But it was as well known before as after the disclaimer made by the Governor a day or two later in Oklahoma City that he is not committed to the equalization fee method as the only one which will serve the real purpose.

Such a disclaimer places the Democratic candidate in about the same position as all those who are seeking a satisfactory solution of a problem which has perplexed national legislators and economists who have studied it for years. Indeed it is probable that he is no more earnest in his desire to find the right solution than others whose responsibility has been greater than that of a candidate for office. He realizes, as any person as observing as he must realize, that competent students of economics are by no means unanimous in support of the method he was asked to endorse. And so it is that he quite naturally finds himself, while applauding the purpose of proposed farm relief legislation, unable to subscribe to the method to which the champions of the equalization fee seek to commit him. The purpose and the method seem to conflict.

There has been this conflict all along. It has been emphasized as much by the political activity of the Farm Bureau Federation group and sympathetic politicians who have been enlisted in an aggressive undertaking to discredit the present Administration in Washington as by the refusal of the President to sanction a measure which he has declared to be unconstitutional if not actually unconstitutional. Governor Smith probably has no serious intention of pledging himself to approve an act of Congress which would not stand the test which the courts would apply.

Financial Exchanges

PLANS for the establishment of an "unlisted securities" market in New York have progressed to that point where a considerable sum is reported to have been raised for the preparation of suitable quarters. These, according to the present arrangements, are being arranged for by the New York Produce Exchange. In the organization of such facilities, calculated to bring greater attention to bear upon this particular type of security, it is obviously the effort of the promoters to intensify the interest of investors. This may or may not tend to promote speculation, but at least it is a further commentary on the times.

With the establishment of this new market, plans for which were actually laid a few years ago by the dealers specializing in unlisted securities, New York will once more have three clearly defined markets dealing in securities. First is the New York Stock Exchange, trading in which is limited to the securities of companies which have been carefully investigated and which are willing to file periodical reports of their condition with the exchange. The second is the Curb Market, which deals in the securities of companies which, for reasons of their own, prefer not to comply with the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. The third market, now in the process of formation, will deal in securities which are not listed on any of the other exchanges. These latter constitute securities which, in some cases, are tightly held or which are not actively traded in daily. They may be perfectly sound securities despite the fact they are unlisted but, inasmuch as they are inactive and unlisted, dealers therein are usually specialists in those particular stocks.

So much attention has been called to the volume of security trading in which the public is indulging currently that it is possible the motives for establishing this newer exchange may be misinterpreted. Naturally open market trading tends to concentrate public interest in stock values. It may not be denied that it does in some instances encourage speculation. On the other hand open markets, when properly conducted, afford the best guarantee of stock values and of the rights of the investing public. The quotations are posted and available to all who have a legitimate use thereof. Investors may readily know what their holdings are worth, and are not subject to the "trading" instinct of a broker who might be seeking bargains against the best interests of the holders of the securities.

There is nothing particularly harmful and no motive manifestly ulterior in the organization of a new security exchange. It is only necessary to make certain that there is a public need for it. The old Consolidated Stock Exchange in New

York, though dealing in securities listed on other exchanges, found a field for operations for many years before economic conditions forced it into the discard. Odd-lot dealers still find a need for their services, although it is probably not sufficient to warrant the organization of a special exchange for them to operate on. Unlisted securities dealers were organized into an association quite some time before any aggressive move was made to actually establish an exchange. If the present investor activity is not a passing phase of speculative ardor, it is probable that the new exchange will demonstrate in time its practical worth.

Basic Problems in China

AS EUROPE and the Americas watch the leaders of China's Nationalists, working slowly forward in their immense task of consolidating and financing a government new-come to power, it must not be forgotten that, at the same time, vast popular movements are going on in China, affecting not only its 400,000,000 folk but also the whole Orient—and so the world. There are three of these, speaking as broadly as one must in reference to so great a land of so complex a civilization.

The political awakening and unifying of the Nation may be set first. Interest in what has taken place in their country, since 1911's overthrow of the Manchu régime, has been spreading and deepening, but more than this must be won. There must somehow come such political educating as will allow the people to handle a democratic state. Here is a goal of utmost difficulty of attainment; yet noticeable advance has been made toward it, thanks to foreign agencies as well as domestic. The "Imperialism" of the West sums up the former. Correctly or not, the Chinese feel that, for two generations and more, the Occidental powers have not dealt fairly with them. Humiliation has produced resentment, and the consequence of that has been an awakened national consciousness. At home, the years of political turmoil and misrule have resulted in a genuine public opinion, now finding voice in a steadily growing newspaper press. To which influences must be added, of course, the enlarging results of more modern education and increasing travel.

The second problem is, in its way, as basic and difficult as this. It is included in the fact that the Chinese still use many dialects, some of them differing widely. It may fairly be said that present-day China, linguistically, is where Europe was just prior to the Renaissance. The language written is not that which is spoken, nor can the common folk write what they speak. By no means always can they even understand what is read to them. And thus has continued the paradox of illiteracy among a people potentially intellectual. A decade ago, Dr. Hu Shih, trained in Cornell University, initiated a movement to popularize the vernacular style of writing as substitute for the stiff "classical" style, and now the ability of reading and writing as one speaks is growing more usual. "Pai Hua" is going to bring about the cultural unification of a people numbering something like a fifth of the human race.

The many-sided economic problem is another of the lions in the path of advancing China. Four-fifths of the country is to be termed agricultural, and yet nothing like a rational basis has been introduced for the great majority of these 325,000,000, who labor under handicaps customary everywhere two centuries ago. They are being studied and corrected, however, as one illustration will show. Rural co-operative credits (the Raifeisen system, in the main) were experimented with a half-dozen years ago, and with such success that there are today above 100 of these societies, not merely enabling the farmers to borrow money at low interest, so as to improve their economic condition, but also to learn communal co-operation, local self-government, and business fundamentals generally.

To think of the China which we watch, "in the making," as a political entity is to take a view so incomplete as to be virtually wrong. Here is an ancient and conservative nation—yet, also, one that is eager to take its fit place in a new world and keen to learn what must be known to this end—courageously facing problems which the West long since has solved. It is true she may gain from the Occident's experience; it is fact that she is trying so to gain. There is ample justification for the faith that most of the world feels that the Chinese are well out on the road which leads to their national salvation.

The Passing of the "Flame Bird"

NATURE loves the world over will learn with the deepest concern that the recent West Indian hurricane dealt harshly with bird and plant life and particularly with the gorgeous flamingoes which used to spread their wings in such profusion over the southern section of the United States.

The American Nature Association has drawn attention to the fact that the storm may have wiped out the last colony of these birds, which were sorely hit by the hurricane of two years ago. This colony was in Andros Island, one of the Bahamas, this spot having been declared a sanctuary for flamingoes by the British Government, after the wanton destruction of them by natives had been called to its notice.

Elgin W. Forsyth was appointed as a guardian of these birds and had been taking important steps to offset their extermination that had seemed imminent. Now this latest storm has apparently overthrown all his efforts. At any rate the British Government can feel with complete justification that it took every step which was within its power to protect and save these beautiful children of nature.

An Industrial Locarno Conference

THE Swansea "Diamond Jubilee" Trade Union Congress might not inappropriately be described as an Industrial Locarno Conference. It has certainly taken decisions which will have a highly important effect on the future of the organized trade union movement of the British Isles and of the workers as a whole.

The outstanding feature of the Congress was the indorsement by an enormous majority of

the General Council's policy of peace and good will and co-operation with the employers in establishing improved industrial relations. The T. U. C. and its affiliated unions, which control a force of nearly 4,000,000 organized workers, are now committed to the ideals of conciliation and negotiation in preference to struggle and strife. This does not mean that the individual unions have given up their right to strike. That power will continue to be safeguarded, but the Swansea Congress has given a definite peace gesture and the way has been cleared on the trade union side for a big advance in the relations between the employers and the workers.

The General Council's next task will be to proceed with the scheme for setting up a National Industrial Council and joint conciliation boards to investigate industrial disputes which appear imminent, with the object of preventing strikes or lockouts. In the opinion of many of the British trade union leaders, a new understanding is likely to be reached in many big industries in the next twelve months, and it is hoped that grievances will be remedied by peaceful methods, while the employers will be able to look forward to better output, increased production, and the good will which they desire on the part of the workers. The Congress, in charging the General Council with the task of investigating the tactics of disruptive elements in the trade unions, has expressed its disapproval of Communism.

A basic aim in view is the consolidation of the forces of the unions and the amalgamation of unions which are industrially related. There are difficulties in the way, but already there has been a considerable reduction in the number of small unions. The Swansea decisions, it is believed, will do a great deal to render the General Council the central authority for the British trade union movement, and will tend to bring it into greater prominence in the field of collective bargaining. Swansea thus has re-established that confidence in the General Council which it lost in the unfortunate general strike of 1926.

The Theater in the Home

ANTICIPATING the development of television, it is already common belief that the typical well-to-do home in the United States will presently have a private theater, as it now has a radio receiving set. But what will the private theater be like? Many, no doubt, remember the magic lantern: in those quaint, old-fashioned days the father of the family stood on a chair and fastened a sheet to the wall; the younger members of the family operated the lantern, their mother smilingly watchful lest they let the lamp smoke. It is not unnatural to think that the theater in the home may be a good deal like that, the family sitting at one end of the room, the actors and actresses, in convincing though counterfeit presentment, performing at the other. But on consideration this idea presents difficulties. The television receiving set will not be as simple as the magic lantern; it appears more than doubtful that the stage can be provided by hanging up a sheet. Although it would be pleasant to have a theater in the home, the thought seems less attractive of having the home in a theater.

An inventor, Dr. Lee De Forest, looking ten years ahead, has recently suggested what the theater in the home will probably look like. "The television screen," says he, "in order to be at all satisfactory for use by the household, must be at least a foot square and preferably eighteen inches by twenty-two inches. This can be in the shape of a ground-glass plate, recessed slightly in the cabinet, where it is in shadow and at the same time visible to a good-sized group of people gathered about the instrument." This is neat, attractive, and economical of domestic space. But it modifies a widespread idea of the theater in the home, and may well bring comfort to those who are apprehensive that the domestic playhouse will ruin the commercial theater. Granting, as one may, that the players in the home theater will have human complexions, move humanlike in colorful scenes, and, apparently, speak their lines trippingly on the tongue, they will nevertheless be a Lilliputian race; nay, more, they will be Lilliputians speaking like Brobdingnagians.

The prophetic inventor says that with talking-motion pictures it "will be essential, in the interests of illusion, to have the sound emanating directly from the screen itself." But even in the interests of illusion it will hardly do to have the size of the voice diminished to match the size of the actor. The motion picture theater has accustomed its audience to Brobdingnagians; the theater in the home will no doubt accustom audiences to Lilliputians. Probably, too, as in the movies, actors and actresses will wax and wane in stature; hero or heroine may be an inch and a half tall in one scene and twenty inches tall in another. Always their voices, to be audible, must be bigger than they are. The security of the public playhouse would seem to be that something "just as good" is always something different.

Editorial Notes

Amazing as is the statement of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics that there are twice as many airplane factories in the United States as there are automobile plants, and that they are six months behind in their orders, it might be well to heed his warning that airplane stocks are peculiarly open to inflation, and to watch investments closely.

Many motorists in the United States who view their worn-out tires and decide that they are on their last legs may be surprised to learn that last year there were imported from the United States into Spain alone \$1,330,000 worth of old "shoes" to be made into footwear.

If United States air officials are right in their assumption that huge air liners will be flying across the continent night and day on regular schedules within five years, the terms Overland Express and the Overland Mail may regain their once romantic connotation.

Whoever the next President may be, that old chestnut will still have its full force, that four months after he takes his seat on March 4, 1929, every bank, factory, and most of the stores in the United States will be closed. July 4!

The Constitution Will Stand

IN THE presidential campaign which has been formally opened by the acceptance speeches of the two opposing candidates, there promises to be more and more attention given to the question of prohibition. On every other important issue before the people at this time—agriculture, waterways, flood control, water power, labor conditions, foreign policy, even the tariff—the views of the two candidates tend to converge. Only on the one question of prohibition is there a sharp divergence, and it promises to be a very sharp one before the campaign closes.

Governor Smith, a friend of liquor by personal preference and political expediency, advocates a rather vague system of state control, permitting individual states to manufacture and dispense liquor within their respective boundaries, subject only to interstate commerce laws and a maximum alcoholic content to be fixed by the Federal Government. Such a system is intended to nullify the Constitution; Governor Smith frankly admits his disapproval of prohibition and declares his intention of making it in effect a dead law.

Herbert Hoover, viewing prohibition from both a humanitarian and an economic standpoint, sees much good in it for the great mass of people, and declares that it shall have a fair trial and strict enforcement before it is condemned.

From one side we have the time-worn panacea of "personal liberty," polished up and presented in the insidious form of the right to get drunk, and, incidentally, to become an economic, as well as a moral, physical and social burden. From the other side we have a sober, reasoning attempt to work out the prohibition problem from where we now find it, and gain a permanent solution as quickly, but as logically, as possible. In this struggle, there can be no compromise; there is no half-way ground between two such widely separated positions.

There is an exceedingly interesting parallel to this controversy in the history of the United States, and that is the struggle between the proponents and the opponents of slavery in the twenty years preceding the Civil War. Slavery as an institution existed when the Constitution was framed; it was already established and accepted by many of the thirteen states as a part of the social and economic system. But the operation of the Constitution upon the noble platform of freedom and equal opportunity for all men was obviously doomed to failure as long as a part of the population were to be kept permanently from that freedom.

To abolish slavery at one blow at that time was impossible; but as Lincoln so ably pointed out, the fathers recognized the incompatibility of slavery with the free institutions of a democracy, and by the very language of the Constitution showed that the word "slave" was not acceptable. Slavery was prohibited in all new states and territories. Furthermore, the Constitution, in setting 1808 as the last year slaves could be imported into the original thirteen states, plainly provided for the extinction of slavery in those states.

But the slave traffic, like the liquor traffic, was lawless. Its backers did not hesitate to evade the law, and slave running after 1808 was just as frequent as rum-running has been since 1920. With the period of expansion came a new problem. The opening up of the lands west of the Mississippi attracted colonizers from the South, who brought their slaves with them. As these lands became ready to seek admission to the Union as states and territories, they found slavery already flourishing on their soil.

The question arose, "Shall the people of territories or states not already in the Union have the right to exclude slavery from their boundaries?" To Lincoln and the advocates of freedom it was clearly against the intent of the Constitution to spread slavery into new territories, and

whether by state or federal legislation. The Dred Scott decision practically decided the exclusion of slavery from any state or territory to be unconstitutional; this aroused the country and was the final spark which welded the young Republican Party into the united strength it has maintained ever since.

The forces which proposed to perpetuate slavery were lawless, and yet hid behind the mask of "popular sovereignty." In the face of the Constitution, these forces were determined not only to extend slavery into new territories, but to render free states helpless to prevent it within their own borders. Such was the state of feeling responsible for the Civil War.

Lincoln, in speaking of slavery agitation at Springfield, Ill., in 1858, said:

In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike hateful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South.

The situation which Lincoln portrayed would be exactly reproduced under Governor Smith's plan of state liquor control. The division of the house into wet states and dry states would be accomplished; and, as in the days before prohibition, the rights of the dry states would be flagrantly violated. Those who desire the spread of the liquor traffic with all its train of crime, poverty and political graft, would never cease until their doctrine of so-called "personal liberty" was crammed down the throat of all dry states.

Just as the illegal traffic in African slaves disregarded the common rights of the Nation at large, so the illegal liquor traffic seeks to repudiate the existing law and undermine the will of the Nation as expressed in the Constitution. The people who insisted that slavery was right and necessary would have ditched the Constitution entirely in their efforts to legalize their own wishes. Governor Smith and his supporters would do the same, and they have promised us in clear and unmistakable language that they will do it if they can.

There is nothing to be gained by temporizing with such a state of consciousness; the crisis must come and decide the issue one way or the other. The United States cannot exist as a free Nation under the Constitution half dry and half wet; it would inevitably as a Union become one or the other, either all wet or all dry. Governor Smith and his friends are proposing something, which, while it bears an innocent exterior, is a thousand times worse than African slavery ever was. That only encompassed a small proportion of the people; this would aim at the moral, physical and economic enslavement of all people, of all colors and ages. Shall the spiritual struggles and triumphs of the Nation's forefathers be so lightly rendered fruitless, and shall its descendants be laden with the task of struggling free of the wreckage of such a delusion?

The Constitution has withstood one attack, and it will survive another. These United States will be united in fact as well as in name; they cannot be disintegrated, but will go forward under a Constitution intact and stronger than ever. The careful attention of Governor Smith and all self-styled "broad-minded" citizens is called to these prophetic and immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, in speaking of the Constitution at Springfield in 1857: "Its authors meant it to be as, thank God, it is now proving itself—a stumblingblock to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism." F. S.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING (Peking)

AFTER an absence of several years, Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are again in control of this city, and the acts and words of their enigmatical leader are once more of paramount interest to the citizens here. When Peking was taken over by the Nationalists there was much opposition from various groups to the return of the "Christian General," and as a compromise it was arranged that Yen Hsi-shan should govern the metropolitan area. But little by little Yen Hsi-shan withdrew his soldiers to their native province of Shansi and, as they departed, Feng's men came in to take their places.

Feng Yu-hsiang remains the most picturesque character in China today, always doing and saying the unexpected. Aware of the destitute condition of the people of a certain district in Honan Province, Feng recently utilized the money obtained from the sale of enemy property to build a model village there. A large piece of land convenient to the railway was purchased and four rows of houses capable of accommodating more than 100 families were constructed. A school and social hall were also built and each house was provided with a large vegetable garden. Lectures on good government and similar topics are given every night. The occupants of the village select their own leaders and manage their own affairs. It is said that other villages of a like nature are to be built also and that Feng Yu-hsiang is also planning the construction of a hotel near the railroad station for the benefit of needy travelers.

The work of converting the imperial pleasure grounds in Peiping into public parks, begun at the time of the revolution seventeen years ago, is being continued under the present administration. As a sign that the royal inclosures belong to the people, the early Republic opened the Temple of Heaven, the North Lake area, and a garden within the Forbidden City itself for the residents of Peiping, subject only to a small admission fee. Now the Three Lakes Public Park, formerly a most beautiful and secluded part of the Forbidden City, with palatial buildings on the banks of three artificial lakes, is soon to be opened likewise. One of the palaces adjoining the South Lake is to house the Metropolitan Library pending completion of the modern library building, which is being financed by Boxer indemnity money remitted by the United States.

The Peking Students Union, at a recent meeting here, drew up a number of resolutions which have been forwarded as a petition to the Nanking Government. The union first recommends that the miscellaneous paper currency now being issued by the provinces should be prohibited, as the confusion in rates of exchange works hardship on the people. Next, the students declare that many judicial reforms are necessary before foreigners can be expected to relinquish extraterritoriality. In particular the Anglo-American system which enables a prisoner to demand a speedy trial or release on bail is recommended. Disbandment of all troops not organized into a national army of defense is also advocated, as are several changes in the political organization of the Kuomintang. Central financial control is stated to be a necessity, and the students urge that no local levies be allowed without central authorization. Lastly, the resolutions ask that military men be prohibited from taking civil office, that a board of civil service examiners be named to test applicants for these posts, and that a board of censors be established to criticize the government.

Twenty-five national "humiliation days" have been specified by the Ministry of the Interior as worthy of official observance to remind the people of China of their grievances against foreign powers. Each day is the anni-

versary of the signing of some "unequal" treaty, the loss of some territory, or some other occasion on which the Nation was humbled. A large number of new holidays in memory of Kuomintang victories and so forth have also been added to the Chinese calendar.

A circular telegram has been sent through China by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, apprising the people of his success in negotiating the new commercial treaty with the United States. The feature of the agreement is the recognition of China's right to tariff autonomy. Dr. Wang points out. The struggle for customs independence has been going on for eighty years, he declares, and the step taken by the United States will doubtless cause all other countries to follow suit soon.

Word received here from the distant Province of Szechuan indicates that the five-striped flag of the early Republic of China, and not the blue and white banner of the Kuomintang, still flies in that territory, and that its chief defender is Wu Pei-fu, who was the leading general in all China until four years ago. Although defeated, Wu Pei-fu still holds the respect of the people because of his classical culture, his refusal to seek refuge in a foreign concession in time of personal danger, and his financial honesty. For some time he has been in retirement in Szechuan, but it is apparent that he is now active in military and political affairs once more.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board for its part holds itself or the contributors responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Constituents or Conscience

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There have been several instances recently recorded in the news items of The Christian Science Monitor in which a candidate for public office, when questioned as to the reason for a previous vote in a state legislature on a question involving the fundamentals of public morality, has replied to the effect that the vote was determined by the will of the candidate's constituents.

The question seems to be whether a representative of the people in a state legislature or in Congress should vote according to the dictates of his constituents or according to the dictates of his own conscience. Looking at this question in the broadest light, is not a legislator elected to help make the laws which are to govern his entire State or Nation? Is it not right then to assume that he will be guided by what he conceives to be the highest good of his State or Nation rather than by the possibly selfish interest of any class, race, sex, or local group of citizens?

Even if it were conceded to be proper to be governed in voting by the will of the citizens of his district, the possibility of accurately determining that will would seem to be so difficult as to dissuade an unprejudiced man from depending very largely upon this source of information. A small minority with a special interest in any subject could easily make it appear that its opinion was the opinion of the entire district.

The machinery of elections has been devised and developed to register more accurately than by any other means known the wishes of the citizens. Then the answer to the question proposed would seem to be the education of the voters to discriminate more carefully in the election of men to representative positions who are capable of exercising right judgment in voting and to depend upon them to be guided by this right judgment in their decisions, with the certain knowledge that their further political progress would be determined by the record which they would be required to present to the voters in future elections. CLYDE DANA CABLE, Lowell, Mass.